BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*

A. S. FULTON, Editor. . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1864. { NO. 26.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, are hereby notified that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas [illegible], deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

ROBERT LEE, } Adm'rs.
JOHN J. MOORE, }

25 3t*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE NORTHEAST FERRY, on the night of the 16th inst., my negro man named BILL. Said negro is quite dark complected stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and weighs about 220 pounds. He is no doubt lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Thos. Bandey's plantation, where he was raised.

The above reward will be paid for his safe confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

G. W. T. AVERITT.

100-3t—25 26*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Adam Empie, } Suit pending in the Court of Equity for
vs. } New Hanover County Fall
Mary Ann Empie and others. } Term, 1863.

Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Northy, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, for six weeks, notifying said Miller to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

A. MACRAE, Clerk & M. E.
per H. A. Bagg, Deputy Clerk.
25 6t

WILSON & CO. 41 Market Street,
Buy and sell all kinds of Bank Notes or Drafts on the North Carolina Treasury Notes or Drafts on the Confederate and Virginia Notes.
15-1m-A24 3*

WILSON & CO.,
Will buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and State Notes, Bonds, Checks, &c., at
4 MARKET STREET.
15-3m-A21 2m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY

In Equity. Petition for Foreclosure.

IT appearing that the defendant, Daniel Kenan, is a non-resident, ordering that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for him to appear at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Charles Dail, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 15th Feb., A. D., 1864.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $24.] 22 6w

WILMINGTON, N. C. MARCH 17, 1864

REV. Dr. DEEMS delivered his lecture last night in the Front St. M. E. Church, which large room was densely crowded by an audience composed of a fair proportion of ladies. The lecture commenced at 8 o'clock, and he riveted the attention of his audience for an hour and a half after ten.

We cannot attempt in our limited space to follow Dr. DEEMS through his elaborate scriptural argument and demonstration of the justice of the cause for which the South is now struggling. He plainly and boldly asserted the sacredness of that institution of slavery which was established by the Almighty Himself, and that slavery was right and scriptural, as ordained of God, and as such to be defended and maintained at all hazards and that a failure to defend and maintain it would not only be a dereliction of duty to our country, but a disobedience to God who is the supreme lawgiver, who in the beginning had ordained and commanded that the earth should be replenished after the deluge, had given the earth to Noah and his sons who had assigned to each and to their descendants their position in the future economy of the world, the descendants of Ham being assigned as the slaves of the descendants of Shem and Japhet.—He then alluded to the ethnological division of mankind into the three marked races, connected with the division made after the flood, and proceeded to trace out the prophecy then made, and its fulfillment, as evidenced by the history and present position of the descendants of Shem, Japhet and Ham respectively.

He contended that the relation of master and slave was wrapped up with and enclosed in the moral law, and imprinted with the finger of God himself upon the tables delivered to Moses on mount Sinai, as a rule to last for all time and to extend to all nations of men. It was contained in the same commandments, and placed under the same sanctions which enforce the observance of the Sabbath, or guard the rights of home, of family, and of property.

Coming down to the teachings under the Christian dispensation, he quoted sundry passages bearing upon the subject among others the advice of Saint Paul to Timothy, recognizing the relation of master and slave, enjoining upon the latter respect and obedience to the former, and commanding Timothy so to teach.

He contended that there were rights and duties springing from the position of the South as a slave-holding community anterior to all human constitutions —rights which her people could not abandon, duties which they could not neglect without bringing upon themselves the curse of God and ruin. Fanaticism against slavery was therefore an ordinance of God, but hostility to slavery would be to sign the death warrant of our liberty, our property, our very existence as a people. It would be to dishonor the graves of the brave men who had fallen in this fight and whose very blood would cry shame upon the recreant survivors who had proved themselves unworthy of that independence for which they had laid down their lives. As a man and as a minister of the gospel of peace, he prayed for peace; as a bereaved parent, he sympathised with other parents and longed for peace, but for such peace as would be pleasing to God and in pursuance of His ordinances.—He thought all the talk about our offering peace was so much sheer folly. We had offered peace from first to last. We had not commenced this war—we now waged no war against the North. We simply defended ourselves. The North could make peace at any time and the North knew it. It would be useless to sue for peace. We must fight for it.

The Dr. closed his discourse by a reference to and an appeal on behalf of the Fund for the education of the orphan children of deceased soldiers, the nature of which he explained. We learn that some five thousand dollars or over was subscribed.

After speaking for nearly two hours and a half, the Dr. closed, very much exhausted from the effort of speaking in a hall, which from some defect, said to be in the alcove above and in rear of the platform, is one of the most trying in the country.

### Rumor of Another Fight in Florida.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday says that the operator at Baldwin, Fla., telegraphs under date of 3 o'clock, P. M., of Sunday, that our forces had been fighting the enemy all day at Jacksonville, and that we had captured two thousand prisoners. No further particulars are given.

There may be something in this, but we confess that we have our doubts on the subject.

We are pleased to know that the immediate difficulty about the running of the mail and passenger trains on our railroads has been overcome, and that at least one train a day will be run until further arrangements are completed, when things will get into order, and, we trust, work with as much regularity as can be expected in these times. It always produces difficulty with no corresponding advantage when military authorities at a distance attempt to regulate railroad matters without consulting with the authorities of the Roads. But as the thing, we trust, is about to come right, we have said our say, and don't care for saying any more.

We learn that Dr. DEEMS has accepted an invitation from General MARTIN, and the other officers of the command, to deliver an address to *Martin's Brigade* to-morrow morning, if the weather be favorable for out-door speaking.

The lists of subscription to the Endowment Fund for Soldiers' orphans, of which Rev. Dr. DEEMS is agent, will be found at the Bank of Wilmington, where subscribers can pay the sums opposite their names, and where all who feel an interest in the work and have not yet subscribed can have an opportunity of doing so. It is hoped that the liberal and patriotic will continue to fund in this stock until the thousands subscribed last night be swelled to tens of thousands.

MARCH 17TH, 1864. Patrick's day, clear and cold for the season. Some frost last night. We hope that the fruit has not been injured, but we rather fear that it has.

The sons of Saint Patrick seem very quiet on the occasion. About the only remark we have heard upon the day, came from a gentleman of the Hibernian persuasion, who was brought up as a tailor and forced to spend St. Patrick's day in the Court House. A slight suspicion of hot punch to night might not be disagreeable to any man—but where are the ingredients—the ingratitude as somebody calls them.

For the Journal.
FORT HOLMES, March 8th, 1864.

*Messrs. Fulton & Price*—

GENTS: I trust you will excuse me for undertaking to correct an *erroneous* impression, as expressed in your "Journal" of yesterday, in relation to the destruction of a Yankee gunboat. You state that "she must have struck Southern Rock," and that "she is sunk in 5 fathoms water." The last is wrong. She is sunk in about 3 fathoms water, and about two miles South of Southern Rock.

Lieut. Pickering, commanding the gunboat "Peterhoff," (but being the name of the destroyed vessel,) is doubtless a good navigator, or his government would hardly have placed him in command of a ship of her class; and it would seem a little singular that, after three years cruising at the mouth of our river, these Yankee sailors should not have learned the ground better, even if they had not Smith's Coast Survey to aid them.

The facts are these: For a few days prior to the destruction of this vessel, the Yankee blockaders had been lying very close to the eastern shore of the Island. A dispatch from General Hebert to our commanding officer, Colonel Hedrick, to keep a good watch on the eastern side, found the Colonel at the work, he having had the Whitworth gun, under Lieut. Helen, in position waiting for a good shot for several days prior. Early on that morning this vessel was discovered lying at anchor about two miles distant from shore. A 20-pounder Parrot gun, commanded by Capt. Badham, and the Whitworth, under Lieutenant Hollen, both under the direction of Lieut. Col. Tait, were placed in a good position, directly opposite the ship. At eleven o'clock precisely, Lt. Helen commenced firing with the Whitworth. His shot ricocheted once and struck short on second graze about 20 yards. We feel a most certain that this shot penetrated her hull below the water line, a little forward of midship. It must have gone through and through her. Immediately after, Capt. Badham opened with the Parrott and fired 8 or 9 shots with great rapidity, many of them were seen to strike the ship. The greater deliberation necessary for success ful firing with the Whitworth enabled Capt. Badham to fire two shots from the Parrott to Lieut. Helen's one, he firing only about five shots. The ship did not return the fire, but immediately lowe ed several boats, run up a flag at the foremast, and, as soon as she could slip her cable and start the smothered fire, got under way and stood in the direction of the fleet. One of the vessels of the fleet answered the signal by running alongside of her. The fact of her not returning our fire seems to me pretty good evidence that she was badly hurt, as these fellows never fail to do so when fired upon from the shore. We are very well satisfied that we did the work for her, and the boys who worked the guns are a little proud of it, and are not willing that Southern rock should have the credit. This is the second vessel sunk on the coast by our guns, the first being the Daylight, as stated in your issue. She was sunk by Capt. Lane, of the 40th Regiment, who is stationed on the other side. The boys of the 40th are proud of this too, and think it a little singular that the fact has never been noticed before. We learned the name of the steamer through papers washed ashore from the wreck, one of which I send you, giving a list of the officers of the ship." You will remember that she is the same ship in which a townsman of yours, Simon B. Kahnweiler, was interested, and out of which the great lawsuit arose that was reported a few months ago in the English papers. If you think proper to insert the above, you will oblige

Yours respectfully,
WHITWORTH.

[☞ It has never reached us.—JOURNAL.]

### Correspondence.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—Some days since I officially notified the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co., through an advertisement in your paper, that the Tax of 5 *per cent.* upon corporation shares, under the recent Act of Congress, would be paid by the Company. It was doubted at the time by many whether such an assumption of payment by the corporations would be allowed by the Treasury Department, or was admissible under the Act. Whereupon, I addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury making the inquiry, which was referred by him to the Commissioner of Taxes. From this latter officer I have by mail to-day the subjoined reply. I desire its publication, that Stockholders may be assured that the course to be pursued is in accordance with the Act of Congress.

Very respectfully,
THOS. D. WALKER,
Pres't. W. & M. R. R. Co.

Wilmington, 17th March, 1864

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
Richmond, March 12th, 1864.

THOS. D. WALKER,
*President Wil. & Man. R. R. Co.*,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SIR:—Yours of the 8th inst., is received. Our regulations provide that Joint Stock Companies may return and pay tax on the shares of their capital stock, and in that event the individual shareholders shall be exempt. The Department prefers this course should be pursued. You can notify your Stockholders accordingly.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C. }
March 17th. }

I take this method of returning my best acknowledgments to Capt. Thos. Randall of Little River South Carolina, for a donation of five hundred dollars to be applied to the relief of the families of soldiers and others in distress. This liberal donation from a citizen of a sister state is especially gratifying.

I also return my sincere thanks to Dr. T. B. Carr of this Town for a similar donation of five hundred dollars to be applied to the same purpose.

JOHN DAWSON, *Mayor.*

### The British Ministry and the Opposition.

[From the New York Times, 21.]

The symptoms of weakness on the part of the Ministry in England are increasing every day; and it is quite evident that nothing but the want of leaders and want of policy on the part of the opposition prevents a crisis that would result in the ousting of the Palmerston Russell Cabinet. Everybody is dissatisfied with the position held by England in her relations with foreign Powers, and her internal condition, though the Custom House returns convey an appearance of prosperity, is by no means satisfactory. She has never recovered the prestige lost by the Crimean war; and every opportunity that has since offered itself of doing so has been suffered to pass, in obedience to the considerations which no English Minister in these days dares to overlook.

Non intervention is cheap and safe, but Englishmen are beginning to discover that they must choose between peace and economy and predominance abroad. They cannot have both, and they are by no means pleased by the revelation. The refusal to interfere in the Polish quarrel on one side or the other, followed by a lame and impotent attempt to interfere in the Polish quarrel, has, it is now certain, had the effect of convincing the German Powers that England will not interfere in any quarrel for any cause whatever, and they have acted on the assumption in the onslaught on Denmark. The position occupied by Lord Russell in this matter is extremely embarrassing. "All over Europe," as the Spectator says, "the nations are sneering at the value of England's friendship and the worthlessness of England's menaces." England persuaded, almost coerced the Danes into a treaty in 1852; she advised them to evacuate Holstein, and they consented; and she further advised the revocation of the Constitution, including the Duchies in the Kingdom, and actually guaranteed to Austria and Prussia that if they suspended the march of their armies, this revocation should be incorporated in the new treaty, and thus made a part of the public law of Europe. The Danes assented to all this, and yet the Germans marched, have occupied the Duchies, and England does not move.

The public in England are accordingly becoming very restive, and there are strong signs of a reaction against the policy of non-interference, which has ever since 1815 been avowedly a favorite one with all classes; and, as the present Ministry happens just now to be the representative of it, it seems pretty certain that any failure to arrange the Danish imbroglio, in a manner that will save the honor of the Danes, will lead to their defeat on a hostile motion, and consequently a dissolution of Parliament, unless they should rush into war. A bold policy they are, however, hardly likely to adopt, even to save their places. Both Palmerston and Russell are too old to be any longer either enterprising or audacious. The reason Earl Russell gave for not taking up the cause of Poland with more vigor was, that, "at his time of life he could not undertake the responsibility of conducting so critical a policy." And nobody who reads what Palmerston was even fifteen years ago, and sees what he is now, but must feel that age has begun to make itself felt in his brain as well as in his limbs.

If they escape overthrow, it will be due rather to the fact that there is apparently nobody anxious to take their places for the purpose of pursuing a more ambitious policy.

### Charleston and Mobile.

We take the following paragraph from a letter of "Aut-lope," the New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*:

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

The siege of Charleston to many persons seemed virtually raised when Gen Gillmore removed his headquarters from Morris Island, and now more completely so, by the withdrawal of almost the entire army, and the departure of their leader for Washington.

Europe had agreed that the result of the siege of Charleston should be a fair test of the capabilities of iron-clad vessels against forts of stone and brick, and the test has been decided against the former. The result is important to all naval powers, and, viewed in that light, is worth all the more money cost of the expedition. But it is not to be supposed that the final attempt has been abandoned. The spring will doubtless witness a renewed effort for the occupation of the "nest of treason," and, in all probability, by even a still larger naval and land force than the one which has just suspended its operations. If Mobile is, in the meanwhile, captured, Farragut with his fleet can be spared to take a hand in the business—perhaps direct the naval movements, while the fleet itself can be added to largely by the score or so of new vessels that are approaching completion. Wilmington, too, may also have fallen, and then an overwhelming army could assail the city from the rear, and possibly with better prospects of success than ever before. In this way the city might be occupied before the forts were taken, but the ultimate surrender of these would be inevitable. To my mind, if Charleston is taken it will be in this manner. An expedition, as I write, is organizing with an eye to Wilmington, and the Confederates, scenting the danger, are working day and night to aver the threatened blow.

What is now mostly feared is a sudden attempt of the Charleston rams to destroy the few monitors that we left on guard inside the bar. A visit from these vessels has not been unlooked for for two months past; yet, in the face of it, the Federal fleet is shorn of its proportions, the army is sent South, and Gilmore returns to Washington.

### VALUE OF OKRA.

David Ewart, Esq., writing of Okra to the *South Carolinian*, says:

While reading an article republished in your valuable paper, under date of the 8th inst., entitled Okra Hemp, the following thoughts suggested themselves:

1. It is a fibrous plant and as such may be converted into some of the useful arts.

2. The seed can be compressed; the result will be an us ful oil, equal to, and answering most, if not all the purposes of olive oil.

3. The cakes after compression are equal to the cakes of linseed oil after compression for the food of stock.

4. The seed has been often used with approval as a substiture for coffee.

5. The hulls of the seed are eagerly sought after by stock.

6. The residue of the stalk, after the fibres will have been removed, will answer for litter for stock, thereby producing a large quantity of valuable manure.

7. Its value as an ingredient in soup and as a vegetable on the table, alone are too well known to require any remarks from any one.

As to that variety of the Okra best adapted to the arts, the soil, culture, composts, manner of preparing and dressing for the uses and purposes intended must be necessarily left to the observation, reflection and to the experience of its cultivators.

The fact which has been published, that its strength of fibre is considerably less than hemp, ought not by any means to retard its experimental cultivation.

It is an admitted fact that the texture and strength of both flax and hemp have been vastly improved since their first introduction. Why not the fibre of the Okra also?

I know of no plant more deserving of notice and practical consideration than Okra.

### The Objects of this War.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Wilson reported the following bill, (as a substitute for Mr. Carlisle's resolutions,) which may be taken as the final declaration of the views of the Republican party:

That the objects of the war are the *subjugation* of the rebels in arms to the rightful authority of the United States and the re establisement of such authority; that, in the prosecution of the war, the United States may adopt whatever measures, not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare, as may be deemed necessary to secure the public safety now and hereafter; that any person born and residing in the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to any duty which such person may owe to any State or individual; that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons owing service or labor in certain States, under the laws thereof, and it is the right and duty of the United States to offer such persons such inducements as are best calculated to enable them to give to their country the paramount allegiance which they owe, and that the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1863, was a measure necessary for the common defence, sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution, and by the law and practice of nations, and said proclamation is hereby declared to have the force and effect of law, anything in the law or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—The Yankees at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 8th ult., hung C. S. Dodd, of the 8th Texas cavalry, as a spy. We find in a Northern paper the following description of the horrible scene at the execution:

The legs and arms of the prisoner were pinioned and the cap drawn over his face, he all the time being engaged in brief ejaculations of prayer, which were heard by the officiating officers. At a signal the bolt was now withdrawn; the culprit fell, but the cotton rope broke by the sudden tension, and the man lay stretched and stunned upon the frozen ground below. A murmur of horror, mingled with expressions of pity, ran through the assembled crowd. Recovering for an instant from the shock, for his neck was not broken—he said perhaps incoherently, "Release me quick, if you please." For some ten minutes the unfortunate man lay thus upon his back, without moving a muscle. Meantime the officers and men whose painful duty it was to see to the execution of the law adjusted this time two parts of the same rope instead of one, and the half-conscious man was borne up the fatal steps a second time, being partly supported upon the drop until the double noose had been adjusted. Not a word or a sign of suffering all this time escaped his lips. In another moment the drop fell, and the prisoner's form now hung by the neck, the knot behind the head. Death finally ensued strangulation. In ten minutes the officiating surgeon pronounced life extinct, and the body was taken down and buried.

SOFT SOAP is easily made in the following manner: Take twenty pounds of grease, two pounds of rosin, eighteen pounds of best potash, or more if it is not strong, and thirty gallons of water; melt the grease and rosin together, and strain into a barrel, dissolve the potash in a few gallons of the water, pour it on the grease, and stir it well, add the remainder of the water gradually, and keep stirring until all is thoroughly incorporated.

### PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for civil and religious freedom, and for the right to live under a government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time, of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His gracious and almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these States, that FRIDAY, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and speedily led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognise the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and, with resolute courage and patient endurance, let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart Friday, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them on that day to repair to their several places of public worship and beseech Almighty God to preside over our public counsels, and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness, and in the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace, and of free government; and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the Honor and Glory of His name."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

### The Ship Virginia Dare.

The Yankee Consul General in the East Indies, publishes in the Calcutta Gazette, of January 7th, a circular notice to the effect that the "so called American ship," the "Virginia Dare," having rendered herself amenable to seizure by long continued violations of the laws of the United States, instructions would be issued to the national vessels in the Asiatic and African waters for her capture. The captain of the "Dare" makes the following rejoinder thro' the same channel:

With reference to the charge of long continued and systematic violation of the laws of the United States, practised by the masters and owners of said ship, it is scarcely necessary for me to speak of a matter which has been occupying the attention of the world for some time past, and which several millions of people are already discussing at the point of the bayonet, consequently will have to be settled by some higher authority than Mr. Jacobs.

I beg leave to state that the danger which Mr. Jacobs threatens to this vessel is one which the merchants in Europe were quite aware of before chartering her for this voyage, and which we insure against for the small charge of two per cent. war risk.

No doubt the Federal cruisers in Asiatic and African waters would be glad of the opportunity to capture the Virginia Dare, after their unsuccessful search for the Alabama, as it is well known that the Alabama is in these waters. I do not consider the position of a Confederate ship worse than that of a Federal.

JOHN M. COLE,
Master of the ship Virginia Dare, of Richmond, Virginia, C. S. A.

### ALLOWANCE OF RATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—PURCHASE OF CLOTHING, &c.

We publish below an act of the late Congress, about which there have been many inquires, there being contradictory reports as to whether or not it became a law. The bill passed both Houses of Congress, and on the last day of the session, it was approved by the President. It is, therefore, a law.

"An Act to allow commissioned officers of the army rations, and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's Department.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, all commissioned officers of the armies, whilst on duty in the field, or in the naval service, whilst afloat, of the Confederate States, shall be allowed one ration in kind each, in quantity and quality the same as are allowed by law to privates, and shall draw and receive the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"Sec. 2. All commissioned officers of the armies of the Confederate States shall be allowed to purchase clothing, and cloth for clothing, at the prices which it cost the Government, all expenses included: Provided, that no quartermaster shall be allowed to sell to any officer any clothing, or cloth for clothing, which it would be proper to issue to privates, until all privates entitled to receive the same shall have been first supplied: Provided, That the officer offering to purchase shall give his certificate, on honor, that the articles are necessary for his own personal comfort and use, and in no case shall more than one suit per annum be allowed to be purchased by the officer: Provided, That no law or regulation shall hereafter be construed to allow an officer to purchase, or draw from subsistence stores, more than one ration a day, or for less price than the cost thereof to the Government, including transportation.

"Sec. 3. No officer under the rank of Brigadier General shall hereafter be entitled to forage or commutation for forage for more than one horse except when on service in the field.

### Another Candidate for Exile.

Judge Levi Bishop, in an address a short time since, at Cincinnati, Ohio, made the following points, as reported by the "Commercial" of that city. Judge Bishop seems emulous of sharing the fate of Valandigham:

1. An effective tribute to the closing acts of Buchanan's Administration.
2. The South didn't commence the war.
3. Old John Brown did.
4. Slavery had nothing to do with it.
5. The attempt to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumter was the "chip on the shoulder" which the South dared to disturb.
6. That the Abolitionists instigated the attempt in order to inaugurate hostilities.
7. Democrats must declare open, determined war against the Administration.
8. Not another rap should be spent, not another man recruited unless Mr. Lincoln turns copperhead in his policy.
9. The object of the Administration is to enslave one State after another, and where this object cannot be accomplished by other means, a mercenary soldiery will reduce them to bondage.
10. By the 1st of November every Democrat will be a hero—a conquering hero.
11. Open and determined resistance to the Conscript Act.
12. The shooting of a deserting conscript is deliberate murder.
13. The assassination of President Lincoln would not be without virtuous precedent. "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, Murat his Charlotte Corday, and Abraham Lincoln may profit by their example."

A beggar importuned a lady for alms; she gave him a shilling. "God bless your ladyship, said he, "this will prevent me from executing my resolution." The lady, alarmed and thinking he meditated suicide, asked what he meant. "Alas, madam, replied he "but for this shilling I should be obliged to go to work."

Why is conscience the most elastic material in the world? Because sometimes it cannot be stretched over an ant hill while at others it is made to cover a mountain.

## TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 16th, 1864.

At auction to-day Confederate 8 per cent. bonds, due, in 1881, sold at 114 and interest; 5 year bonds opened at 107, and closed at 103; registered 15 million loan, 138½; gold 20¼; silver 19½; Sterling Exchange 20 ¾.

### FROM DALTON.

DALTON, March 16, 1864.

Gen. Polk had a grand drill of his corps to-day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, there was a large attendance, especially of general officers. After the drill, a sham battle was fought by the entire corps, with musketry, artillery and shelling. The whole affair was very imposing, and drew forth the warmest applause of all who witnessed it. The weather is excessively cold.

### FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 2d, 1864.
via Mobile, March 16th, 1864.

All is quiet in this Department. A passive campaign on the part of the Yankees is anticipated. The enemy is now making a reconnoissance up Red River. Gen. Taylor is anxious to meet them.

The action on the part of Congress on the currency question is anxiously looked for.

This Department is self-sustaining, and could feed our army for twenty years.

It is a bad policy to furlough any soldiers to cross to this side of the Mississippi River. General Lee, Johnston, and Longstreet, are constantly losing men who cannot or will not return East of the River.

The people everywhere in this department are buoyant, and expect to win our freedom before March, 1865.

Stonewall Jackson's commissary, Banks, is no more respected or favored here than when he made his disastrous flight from the Valley of Virginia.

The people and army have entire confidence in Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

### FROM THE WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17th, 1864.

A dispatch from Canton, reports a large number of Sherman's troops gone up the river, on furlough, from Vicksburg. McPherson has been left in command of that place.

Sherman and Hurlburt have gone down the river with a large part of the army, on forty-two boats, said to be going to Shreveport.

McPherson reports that the Spring campaign, inaugurated by Sherman, Banks, Thomas and Smith, is a failure.

Gen. Forrest says that seven-eighths of Smith's cavalry have gone to Nashville.

Another dispatch says that Sherman went to New Orleans and returned to Vicksburg on the 5th.

On the 6th, large numbers of re-enlisted men went up the river on furlough.

From fifteen to twenty boat loads of troops come down the river up to the 10th. On the 1st instant seven boats loaded with troops had gone up the river on furlough—One-third had been left in Vicksburg under McPherson, and the remainder had gone by Red river.

### FROM DALTON—YANKEE STORIES.

DALTON, March 17th, 1864.

The Nashville Times, of the 12th, contains a horrible account of the hanging of twenty-three Union soldiers by the rebels at Kinston, N. C., who had fled from conscription. They met their fate like men. Even the Confederate soldiers were moved to tears at the spectacle. They also threatened to hang five of Col. Foster's men, who had never been in the rebel service.

A Washington telegraph states that the horrible disclosure has been made that the Libby prison was mined and 200 kegs of powder placed under it at the late raid.

All quiet in front.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL THE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS is asked by the Charleston Courier? A question easily enough answered; they are hoarded up by shrewd financiers, principally by our Hebrew brethren, who, through the aid of some friend or friends at or about court obtained information of the provisions of the funding bill many days in advance of the public generally, which information they turned to account by gathering up most of the bills of the denomination of five dollars and less. One of them here boasted that he had thirty thousand dollars in $5 dollar bills. Congress no doubt meant to benefit persons of small means by extending the period for funding the five dollar bills, but it produced the effect, as financiers should have known, of withdrawing that class of bills from circulation; for it is the law of finance if there are two currencies of different intrinsic values, that the most valuable one is always hoarded up—in this case to the great annoyance and loss of every class of honest citizens, especially the soldiers, for often with money in their pockets, they cannot buy anything they need, not even a meal's victuals, without in many cases paying 30 to 50 per cent. extra, because they cannot make the right change. The question may be asked, what advantage do the holders of bills of small denomination propose to themselves by hoarding them up? That too is easily answered; they expect that Mr. Memminger in his haste to get out a sufficiency of the new currency, will issue it in bills of large denominations, and that the holders of such bills will be compelled, for want of change, to take their 5 dollar bills without discount for the new; thus they will get their old money changed into the new at par, the loss falling upon the less shrewd, and especially the soldiers, who will most probably be paid off in twenty dollar bills. And now, whether they are to be so victimized by a set of Shylocks or not, rests with Mr. Memminger, who has it in his power to disappoint this well-laid scheme of plunder, by first issuing a sufficiency of bills of small denominations.

CURRENCY.

From the Mississippian.

### ARREST OF A FEDERAL SPY.

David McGibbon, formerly a law partner of Henry N. Hart, Esq. of St. Louis, Missouri, was brought to Demopolis on Thursday last, and placed in irons, condemned to be hung as a spy.

This man McGibbon is a Canadian by birth, and in early life went to New York City, and entered the office of one of the leading attorneys of that city as a law student. After getting his license to practice his profession, he went to Illinois for several years, but becoming very much involved, he left there and went to St. Louis, very much reduced in circumstances and in want.

Circumstances bringing him to the notice of Henry N. Hart, then a practising and prominent lawyer, Mr. H. was won by his courteous, gentlemanly address, invited him to visit his office, and treated him with all the courtesy due a gentleman. Mr. H. becoming so much prepossessed in his favor, telegraphed to W. H. Seward, Lewis Cass, and others of less note, to whom McGibbon referred as to his general character and standing, and receiving favorable answers, admitted McGibbon as a partner in his office, to share equally all the profits accruing therefrom. This was in September, 1860. After the massacre at Camp Jackson, Mr. Hart learned, to his wonder and astonishment, that his partner, (McGibbon,) was, and had been for some time, drilling a company of Black Republican "*Wide Awakes*" in the St. Louis Arsenal. Immediately on learning this, Mr. H. had his (McGibbon's) accounts made out, and dissolved partnership.

Soon after this, Mr. Hart was arrested and thrown into the St. Louis Arsenal prison, as a rebel! McGibbon used every means in his power to have Mr. H. executed, as an enemy to the Federal Government, and as an aider and abettor to the "*so called* Confederate States," although he had no positive proof of the fact. Mr. H. was after several months confinement, released on condition that he would emigrate to a clime more congenial to his sentiments, which he readily consented to do, in other words, he was banished, on the supposition that he was not *loyal to "the best government the world ever saw,"* which supposition was correct, in that instance, at least.

McGibbon was arrested last summer at Grenada, Miss., and on being questioned as to his intentions and objects, stated he formerly belonged to the Confederate States infantry, but had been discharged on account of inability for that line of the service, and was making his way to the sea coast to join the Confederate Navy. Not having the requisite papers about him to substantiate these facts, he was arrested as a spy, and taken to Pontotoc for safe keeping. He soon after broke jail, but was shortly after again apprehended and taken to Columbus, and tried, convicted, and condemned to be shot as a spy. He made application for a new trial, and pending the motion, again cut his way out of jail. He was, a few days since, again arrested, in company with some others, and brought to Demopolis and heavily ironed, there to await the action of the military board.

It has been reliably ascertained from news derived from Memphis, that this man McGibbon, with two other, left Memphis last summer as a secret agent or spy, for the Federal Government, and $20,000 was to be their reward for such information as they might gain of interest to them, and of course detrimental to our cause. One of them was caught and hung last summer; the other was apprehended and lodged in jail, but soon after made his escape, and the third one, McGibbon, is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hart, from whom we have derived this information, is a gentleman of reliability and of well known veracity. He states that McGibbon is a shrewd, clear headed man, and a dangerous foe—leaving no stone unturned to accomplish any object he might undertake.—We learn he is to be hung some day this week. McGibbon ranks as Major in the Federal service.

Such will be the fate of David McGibbon, and such, we hope and trust, will be the fate of all such who come among us clothed with friendly pretensions and an oily tongue, but who, like an adder in the grass, will thrust its venomous fangs into your vitals when you are least expecting it.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman direct from Demopolis, that McGibbon will be executed to-morrow.

THE EXPEDITION TO WHITEMARSH ISLAND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the following Yankee version of the late expedition to Whitemarsh Island, below Savannah:

On the 21st, an expedition consisting of the 85th Pennsylvania, a detachment of the 67th Ohio and the 4th New Hampshire regiments, Col. Bell, under the command of Col. Howell, proceeded from Hilton Head in the steamers Dictator, Capt. Blakeman, the Mary Burton, the Golden Gate, the Mayflower, (armed), Capt. Young, to Whitemarsh Island, to capture a fatigue party said to be at work there building intrenchments. The expedition reached Freeman's Cut late at night, and before daylight pushed up towards the scene of their operations. Captain Hughes, with his company of the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, was

# THE WASHINGTON JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

## The Gubernatorial Canvass.

It is probable that at no former time has the people of North Carolina manifested as great unanimity in the choice of a Governor as they will at the present election. With few exceptions the entire Democratic party is rallying to the support of Governor Vance, and the Conservatives who will not vote for him will scarcely go to the polls. Governor Vance has shown himself able and willing to defend the rights of North Carolina against the encroachments of the Confederate Government, and the people will sustain him for his fidelity to the State. We think it probable that the Governor will be elected by a majority of not less than 20,000 votes.

It is to be regretted that the opposition to Governor Vance has not been concentrated on some one man, who could command the support of the Conservatives. As it is, the Conservatives are divided between Gen. Leach and Mr. Dick, and the result is that neither of these gentlemen will receive the support of the party. We think that Gen. Leach would have been the strongest man that could have been run against Governor Vance, and we regret that he has not been brought out. Mr. Dick is a gentleman of high character, and would make a good Governor, but he is not the man to defeat Governor Vance. The Conservatives have made a mistake in not bringing out a man who could command the entire vote of the party, and we think that the result will show it.

The Richmond papers are very much disappointed at the result of the election in North Carolina, and they attribute it to the fact that the Governor has been too much occupied with the affairs of the State to attend to the affairs of the Confederacy. The Richmond Enquirer says:

> "The people of North Carolina have been so much occupied with their own affairs that they have not had time to attend to the affairs of the Confederacy. They have been fighting the battles of the State, and have left the battles of the Confederacy to be fought by others. They have been defending their own homes, and have left others to defend theirs. They have been struggling for their own liberties, and have left others to struggle for theirs. They have been fighting for their own rights, and have left others to fight for theirs. They have been making sacrifices for their own people, and have left others to make sacrifices for theirs. They have been devoting their own property to the cause of their own State, and have left others to devote their property to the cause of the Confederacy. They have been thinking of their own State, and have left others to think of the Confederacy. They have been acting for their own State, and have left others to act for the Confederacy. They have been doing for their own State, and have left others to do for the Confederacy. They have been sacrificing for their own State, and have left others to sacrifice for the Confederacy. They have been devoted to their own State, and have left others to be devoted to the Confederacy. They have been true to their own State, and have left others to be true to the Confederacy. They have been loyal to their own State, and have left others to be loyal to the Confederacy. They have been patriotic to their own State, and have left others to be patriotic to the Confederacy. They have been heroic for their own State, and have left others to be heroic for the Confederacy. They have been self-sacrificing for their own State, and have left others to be self-sacrificing for the Confederacy. They have been self-denying for their own State, and have left others to be self-denying for the Confederacy. They have been self-devoted to their own State, and have left others to be self-

# TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

United States papers to the 17th were received this [illegible]

Washington dispatches state positively that Meade will be superceded next week. His successor is not named.

Lincoln has issued a call another draft of two hundred thousand, on the 15th of April, to provide adequate reserve [illegible]

It is reported in New York that the Italian ship Re [illegible] ordered at sea on the 7th with four hundred [illegible] on board.

The bill authorizing the sale of gold has passed both [illegible] of Congress.

Wall closed at 2 on the afternoon of the same day [illegible] in New York.

European advices of the 6th contain nothing confirmatory of the recognition rumors, except the statement that Mr. Mason has returned to London; it is supposed in connection with a renewed recognition negotiations.

### FROM THE UNITED STATES—TROUBLE BREWING IN KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19th, 1864.

The New York Herald, of the 14th inst., has been received [illegible] contains nothing of importance.

The Governor of Kentucky, has remonstrated against [illegible] troops in that State, and has notified them that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against [illegible] who attempt to take slaves from their owners without [illegible] consent.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of [illegible] or three weeks.

Gold [illegible] 180.

### EXCHANGE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

RICHMOND March 19th, 1864.

The steamer New York has arrived at City Point with [illegible] hundred men, sixty-two officers and four ladies.

### FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 20th, 1864.

Major General W. F. Smith will be assigned to [illegible] command of the army of the Potomac, by particular request of Grant.

Gen. Wool denounces Butler as a malicious, inhuman brute.

A dangerous state of feeling is growing up at the West. Bands of citizens are organizing to protect themselves against [illegible] who are committing outrages without redress [illegible] the military authorities. The Chicago Times advises [illegible] resistance and retaliation. A letter from Vallandigham [illegible] counsel to the Democrats.

The emancipation [illegible] heading in the West. At Cincinnati [illegible] than ever known before. At Cleveland twelve [illegible] are reported.

Fremont supercedes Gilmore.

The funeral of Mrs. Beauregard, in New Orleans, was attended by over six thousand persons on the 31 inst.

Maximilian arrived in Paris on the 5th. It is reported [illegible] will embark for Mexico on the 25th.

Gold in New York on the 17th. Gold advanced, closing at [illegible]

Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies, [illegible] headquarters for the present with the army of the Potomac.

The returned prisoners arrived this afternoon. An immense concourse of people at the wharf and Capital Square [illegible] them with unbounded enthusiasm.

### GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO., March 19, 1864.

The House has passed late last night Stephens' resolution on [illegible] by two majority.

### FUNDING OF TREASURY NOTES.

MACON, GEO., March 19, 1864.

Eight million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars [illegible] have been funded here in four per cent. bonds up to last [illegible]

### GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO., March 19, 1864.

The House has reconsidered the vote on the passage of [illegible] resolution on the habeas corpus, by the casting [illegible] of the Speaker.

### GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO., March 19, 1864.

The session of the Legislature has been prolonged till [illegible] o'clock to-night.

### GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 19th, 1864.

The House adopted Stevens' resolutions on the terms [illegible] peace should be sought, and on the suspension [illegible] habeas corpus. Also adopted a resolution turning [illegible] to the Confederate Government all persons between [illegible] and 45 and 30 years; and unanimously adopted [illegible] as expressive of the confidence in the President, [illegible] thanks to the Georgia troops for re-enlisting. The [illegible] has adjourned.

### FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 21, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 18th, contains the proceedings and speeches of a monster mass meeting at Cooper Institute the previous evening. One of the resolutions adopted, earnestly recommends concentrated efforts to [illegible] at the head of the government a man upon whose [illegible] integrity and firmness the country may rely for [illegible] speedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessation of [illegible] bloodshed, and the maintenance of the Union of independent States. Another resolution declares in favor of McClellan for President. All were adopted with acclamation.

A body of rebels, fifteen hundred strong, is reported [illegible] within fifteen miles of Guyandotte, West Virginia.

Government securities have declined three per cent. in New York.

A freight train was captured and burned by guerillas at Nashville on the 16th.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that the French government has been officially notified that they will be held responsible for any damage the Rappahannock may do American commerce.

A formidable expedition up Red river is freely spoken [illegible] in the Yankee papers.

A Good Joke.—It seems that old age and Yankee [illegible] have not diminished the fondness of our old [illegible] Judge Stanley, of Jackson, for practical jokes. [illegible] threw the streets of Jackson in a considerable consternation, a few days ago, by riding in town and reporting that there were two hundred and fifty Yankees within two miles of the place. Immediately the liquor [illegible] was shut up, shop and others were engaged in packing up and hiding things. After a time the report was questioned, then found to be positively untrue. "Why did you tell us there were two hundred and fifty Yankees within two miles of the city?" asked several. "There are at least two hundred and fifty, it not more, within two miles of the city," coolly responded the Judge, "but they are all buried."—*Mississippian.*

"MANIACS."—The secesh correspondent of the Liverpool Post, writes from New York:

New York will have to end the war if it is ever ended.—She possesses the elements of war. Without her the war could not go on a week. Unfortunately, she has no great statesmen or wise men. She has no guide. She is chained to the war car of President Lincoln. *The weakness of Governor Seymour has prostrated the [illegible] energy in the face of the Federal authorities.* It is [illegible] to conscription. Now people ask, "Will New York submit to the draft?" "Will there not be another riot?" "No, certainly not. Lincoln will order 50 000 troops to the city of New York, and that will make us all as quiet as lambs. We will then submit to the draft. That is the only way New York city can be held during March if the draft is ordered here. Will General Lee permit Lincoln to send [illegible] United States troops to garrison New York city?—Alas! we are hopeless in this city. *We have a war Governor, and only safe man in it. I do not know any [illegible] which so generally cursed as 'Governor Seymour,' although it is quite evident that he is not worth a curse.*

The Cincinnati Commercial, commenting on this says:

Gov. Seymour has been vigorously pressed to resist the draft and drift into a war with the National authorities. *Deputations of copperheads from the West have visited Governor Seymour at Albany, and brought a pressure from home to bear on him in a Northern democratic [illegible] proposed by Mr. Brandt, Democratic member of Congress from the Terra Haute district,* [illegible] to see Governor Seymour on this business, and was exceedingly disgusted because he did not find the Governor ripe for rebellion.

The following often-quoted lines are taken from a poem by Frederick Von Logan, written in the 17th century:

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small;
Though with patience He stands waiting
With exactness grinds He all.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURG.

At a meeting of delegates from the different regiments of Kirkland's (late Pettigrew's) Brigade, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, knowing that Pettigrew's Brigade, in regard to the part taken by it in the battle of Gettysburg, has been persistently misrepresented in some of the leading daily papers, and inasmuch as these false and unjust statements are likely to be incorporated into a history of this war, truth and justice demand that the facts should appear as they are. Having seen a communication in possession of Major Baker, from Capt. L. G. Young, Aid-de-Camp to the late Gen. Pettigrew, written at the instance of many men and officers of the Brigade, which, by a plain and forcible statement of facts, renders nugatory the injurious reflection cast upon the Brigade, and also pays a worthy tribute to the memory of the noble dead: therefore,

Resolved, That Maj. Baker be requested to furnish a copy of the communication to him, together with his letter to Capt. Young, for publication.

Resolved, That in this instance, as in every case where the honor or the welfare of the Brigade has been concerned, Capt. Louis G. Young has manifested such zeal, and also displayed such marked gallantry on the field, as has won for him the highest esteem and admiration of the entire command, and especially are the thanks of the men and officers due him for the admirable manner in which he has acquitted himself in a matter where their honor was so nearly involved.

That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, with instructions to have the above named papers published in the Richmond Enquirer and North Carolina papers, and also in pamphlet form.

RICHARD S. BRADFORD,
Asst. Quarter Master.

NEAR ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA.,
December 11th, 1863.

My Dear Sir: The officers and men of this brigade, through me beg at your hands an act of justice to themselves, which to the dead alone, but yourself can so well perform; namely: to write, for publication, an account of the part which this brigade had in the battle of Gettysburg.

Your General fell by his death, before he could himself write his report, and there is no one left, of our brigade, who, than yourself, can more appropriately supply this history.

I have been designing for some time past, at the instance of many of the officers, to write to you to this effect; but the change of camp, and the interruption of many other inconveniences, have from time to time, prevented the execution of my purpose. But the recent appearance of "The Second Year of the War," reproducing the erroneous and unjust accounts of the battle of the 3d of July, which appeared in the Richmond papers shortly after the retreat from Gettysburg, has prompted me to address this letter to you, without further delay.

Shall these injurious accounts go to the world uncontradicted? Shall they be permitted to be incorporated into the history of the war without protest?

The part which you bore in the battles of the 1st and 2d of July is well known. It is a recognized fact that you were as much identified with those battles as any one who was engaged in them. You were not only an eye-witness of and a participant in those battles, but your means of acquiring information upon all subjects which related to them were equal to those of any subordinate officer who was present, and we beg that, in vindication of the brigade, you will consent to put your testimony upon the record.

Believe me, my dear sir,
Very truly, your friend,
W. J. BAKER.

Lieut. LOUIS G. YOUNG, Charleston, S. C.

ON THE RAPIDAN, Feb. 10, 1864.

Major W. J. BAKER:

My Dear Sir—Regretting my delay in replying to your letter, I cheerfully comply with the request of the "Officers and men of the Brigade" to furnish an account of the part taken by the lamented Gen. Pettigrew and his Brigade in the battles of Gettysburg. To make the account intelligible I will have frequently to refer to general incidents connected with occurrences of the three days' fight.

The arrival of the advance of Meade's army at Gettysburg having been reported, Heth's Division was sent from the vicinity of Cashtown to reconnoitre his position. On approaching the town the enemy was found strongly posted on the hills in front. The leading brigades, Archer's and Davis', were immediately advanced; and, after a short, but hot engagement, in which these two brigades suffered severely, a new disposition for attack was made in the following manner: On the right of the road, a line of battle was formed of the brigades of Brokenbrough, Pettigrew and Archer, while Davis' brigade was to operate on the left. At this time, two divisions of Ewell's corps arrived by a road from the left; and it seems to have been determined that they should engage the enemy and cause him to change front, when we would be advanced to take him in the flank. This plan was only partially successful, for the number of the enemy enable him to oppose Ewell's divisions and Davis' brigade with a strong force, and to retain, at the same time, his front to us. Ordered to attack, Pettigrew's brigade, numbering about 2,000, advanced in perfect alignment over an open field, and found the enemy strongly posted, in three lines, on the crest and slopes of a hill, partly wooded and partly covered with growing wheat, which served to conceal the infantry from distant view. As soon as our forward movement was commenced, the enemy opened upon our line a very severe fire from several batteries, but it continued a steady advance, until in close range, it delivered a deadly fire. The three lines were soon driven into one, but this made a most obstinate resistance, and the fight was carried on at forty to twenty yards interval. Opposite to our left wing, composed of the 26th and 11th regiments N. C. Troops, the Federal forces fought desperately, inflicting so heavy a loss that too few were left for a successful bayonet charge; but our men pressed on persistently, until the enemy was driven back to his intrenchments, just outside of the town, and from which he was as quickly driven by Pender's fine division. No troops could have fought better than did Pettigrew's brigade on this day, and I will testify, on the experience of many hard fought battles, that I never saw any fight so well. Its conduct was the admiration of all who witnessed the engagement; and it was the generally expressed opinion that no brigade had done more effective service, or won greater fame for itself, than this had. The prisoners themselves testified that they, native to the soil upon which they were fighting, had fought with unusual determination, but there was no withstanding such an attack. The brigade was more fiercely engaged than any that participated in the first and more of the enemy were killed and wounded in front of it than on any other part of the field. Such marked achievements could, of course, be accomplished only at great sacrifice, and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to from 1,000 to 1,100, including a number of our best and bravest officers. The 26th regiment alone lost 549 out of about 800 men, and the 11th regiment about 250 out of 550. The five field officers present with these two regiments were killed or wounded. In the midst of the engagement, Major General Heth having been wounded, General Pettigrew was called to the command of the division, and Colonel Marshall, of the 52d regiment to that of the brigade.

On the 2d of July the division rested until the afternoon, when it was ordered to the support of Anderson's. The order was promptly obeyed, but we arrived too late.

On the morning of the 3d of July General Pettigrew, commanding Heth's division, was instructed to report to General Longstreet, who directed him to form in rear of Pickett's division, and support his advance upon Cemetery Hill, which would be commenced as soon as the fire from our artillery should have driven the enemy from his guns and prepared the way for attack, and I presume that it was in consequence of this having been the first plan settled on that the erroneous report was circulated that Heth's Division was assigned the duty of supporting that of Pickett. But the order referred to was countermanded almost as soon as given, and Gen. Pettigrew was instructed to advance upon the same line with Pickett, a portion of Pender's Division acting as supports. In the assignment of the Division, Pettigrew's Brigade, under Col. Marshall, was second from the right, and it, with Archer's, advanced promptly and in good order in continuation of Pickett's line. The distance over which we had to advance may be estimated, when I state that the loss for the shell used by the artillery stationed immediately in our front were cut for one and a quarter miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formidable impediments in our way. The position of the enemy was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was entrenched, the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis, and the configuration of the ground was such, that when the left of our line approached his works, it must come within the arc of a circle, from which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be and was concentrated upon it. Under this fire from [illegible] Brigade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades advanced a little further, and in perfect coordination of Pickett's line, which arrived at the works before we did only because they jutted out in his front, and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The right of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's Brigades rested on the works, while the left was, of course, farther removed, say 40 a 60 yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the Brigade on our left, and the rush flattering in vain for the cheering commands of officers who had, alas! fallen, our Brigade gave way. The left, and, *simultaneously*, with it, the whole line.

The supports, under Maj. Gen. Trimble, did not reach as far as we had. This repulse, to judge from results, was fatal to our campaign in Pennsylvania, and the troops engaged in the charge of the 31 July are blamable for having retired without orders; but you will perceive that they had to pass through a most trying ordeal, and it must remain always a sealed question, whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been taken with the forces engaged.

In this battle, Pettigrew's Brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best and that no troops struggled more bravely to gain victory, let its fearful loss attest. On the morning of the 1st July it numbered 2,800 to 3,000, on the 4th 1,500.

All the field officers, save one, who was captured, were killed or wounded and the brigade was commanded by Lieut. Jones, of the 26th regiment N. C. Troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st and knocked down and stunned in the third day's engagement, and was painfully and severely wounded. Two of his staff were killed, and Lieut. W. H. Pierson, aid, received a wound which deprives the brigade of his valuable services on the 1st July. Capt. Turner, of the 26th N. C. Regt. led into action two hundred and 84 men, and of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day the 47th N. C. of the 11th regt. lost two officers killed and 34 out of 85 killed or wounded. Capt. Bird, with 4 remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. One of these, the brigade flag, was for, and the Capt. brought out the flag himself. Will does he deserve his promotion. The foregoing examples show how persistently men fought. The losses in several other companies were nearly as great as these; but to name them or give a list of casualties, would be to lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the roll of honor, enlarged to receive the names of the many good and brave your brigade has contributed, will, when the history of the war is written, embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifice and heroic deeds.

In the engagement of the 1st July we lost no prisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July, the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and captured some of the brigade, but to the majority of these no blame is to be attached. Lieut. Col. John R. Graves, of the 47th regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of his regiment in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to await the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance—they were then within forty yards of the stone fence—but the supports never reached this point, and the Lieutenant Colonel and his men were taken prisoners. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from a passing tribute to a few of the noble dead.

Col. Henry K. Burgwyn was killed on the 1st July, and beneath a stately walnut, in the hostile soil of Pennsylvania, side by side with those of his gallant comrades, Captains W. W. McCreery, W. Wilson and C. F. Iredell, is interred all that remains of his youthful and comely form. Only twenty-two years of age, he commanded a regiment which frequently had one thousand men for duty. Appreciating the responsibility which attaches to so grave a charge, he exerted every faculty of his well balanced mind to effect efficiency in his command, and the well being of his men was his constant care. So well did he succeed as a commander, that his regiment did its whole duty; and his influence is still felt by his men, in whose hearts he will always live. Of more than ordinary attainments, he emulated to acquire the highest place, and by constant study, sought to prepare himself for future usefulness. Alas! the reaper, death, cut down the fair plant of promise, and as he lay stricken in the midst of nearly 550 of his men who had fallen with him, the shouts of victory echoing in his ear, I could not but think that it was easy and pleasant so to die.

Col. James K. Marshall, of the 52d reg't, was killed in the charge upon Cemetery Hill. Prepared by a thorough military education for the sphere to which he was called, he possessed, in no ordinary degree, the qualities which make the distinguished soldier. To a remarkable aptitude for military matters was added the faculty to discipline, and yet command the affection of officers and men. Modest in his demeanor, he nevertheless raised aright the power of earnest endeavor and unflinching determination, so no danger or difficulty seemed to him too formidable, and he mastered circumstances which seemed impossible. His repulse of the enemy's land and naval forces on the Blackwater, is the first which records the victory of riflemen over gunboats. In the battles of Gettysburg he manifested skill and dashing bravery. Great is the country's loss when such are taken from it.

Captain N. C. Hughes, A. A. General, was a favorite in the brigade, because of his efficiency as an officer, and his acceptable deportment, which was alike firm and considerate to officers and men. His conduct in the battles of Gettysburg, as in all battles in which he participated, was conspicuous for coolness and courage. He died at Martinsburg on the 15th of July, from the wounds he had received.

Captain W. W. McCreery, acting Brigade Inspector, was naturally brave; and he participated in the battle of 1st July as though danger was an enjoyment. Intelligent and well informed as an officer, a graduate of West Point, his promotion would doubtless have been speedy, had he lived; but his fate was to fall one to the list of gallant dead. Seeing that the flag of the 26th regiment, which had heretofore been borne by twelve brave men, had fallen, he hastened to the front, advanced with it, and was almost instantly killed.

The battles of the war can furnish no more marked example of high spirit and true gentleness, coupled with forgetfulness of self, than does that of Lieutenant H. C. Lucas, Adjutant 11th Regiment N. C. T. Lying on the field, unable to move in consequence of his death wounds he seemed to forget his sufferings and danger; and there are some of us who will never forget the cheering accents of his voice, as he encouraged all to pass him to press on to victory. He died at Martinsburg from the effect of his wounds. This sketch may seem imperfect without a further reference to the commander of the brigade, whose part in the campaign has been thus far traced; therefore, approaching with reverence a subject so far above my powers, I mingle my reflections with those, I know, in [illegible] appreciatively received in the hearts and memories of even the humblest in his brigade.

To the historian or bard historian we leave the story of his life replete from earliest childhood with all the emulations which characterize the good and great; and it will gratify many to know that this pleasing task has been [illegible] trusted in one able to do justice to a subject so illustrious. We will remember our commander as one whose simple earnestness, zealous attention to duty, and abilities far beyond those commonly allotted to men, commanded the affections, respect and confidence of all who knew him. With a mind capable of grasping every branch of knowledge, and with the eye of a statesman foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himself, by a thorough military education, for the station to which we are now engaged. As practical as he was learned, he was an officer in whose drill all confided; and often has the cheering influence of his presence been manifest upon his troops, when in danger they saw their General ride to the front. Brave, generous and noble, he was loved with an enthusiasm which enabled him to discipline through the affections, and it is remarkable, that with very little punishment good order prevailed in the highest degree throughout the command. In all the varied paths of life he trod, he attained eminence. When just entering life, his was known as one of the best scholars in the country. Later, the favorite and trusted pupil unconscious of many; and later still, even at his early age, the acknowledged compeer at the bar of his distinguished relative, Mr. James L. Pettigrew, the greatest jurist of his age in America. But great as was his intellectual strength, approaching nearer the attributes of a god than any it had been my fortune to meet, also it is among its pure and high character, his most fair disposition, his earnest and fearless love of truth and justice.

As a soldier, it is useless to speak to you; you saw him weakest at Gettysburg and elsewhere all the qualities of the great commander; you know how frequently his promotion was urged by those under whom he served. You know his close attention to duty, his indefatigable and untiring energy. His noble forgetfulness of self, and entire devotion to the cause for which we are battling. It was a singular fate to this worthy, that though under the command of General Lee for no more than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer's campaign, this great commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, "an army which treads with no unequal step the road by which our fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to independence," should have selected him, with North Carolina's other noble son, Pender, from the number of gallant officers and men who had given up their lives, a willing sacrifice in the cause, for special mention.

In the death of Brigadier-General J. Johnston Pettigrew, the two Carolinas, the one his native and the other his adopted home, mourn the loss of one destined to add lustre to their history, and to rank with their bravest and best. Had he lived to occupy his proper sphere, the country, by large, its halls of Congress, would have known him as one of its most gifted and trusted leaders. A brighter recordly of romance. As earnest student of the Scriptures, he received with childlike faith its holy teachings; and a man of prayer, he had sought to prepare himself for the reception of the only true glory. Of noble aspirations he would doubtless have lived to devote his genius and his acquirements to the cause of human rights; but called upon by the Master to [illegible] yielding with [illegible] and [illegible] Banner Hill, Virginia, on the 17th July, 1863, he died of the wound received in the 18th at Falling Water.

The last message of the Rev. Dr. P. B. Wilmer, with regard to his last hours, is this: "In a ministry of nearly thirty years, I have never witnessed a more sublime example of Christian resignation and hope in death." Who can doubt that he has exchanged the crown of laurels for the crown of glory.

Hoping, my dear Major, that the simple narration of facts here given will answer the requirements of those who requested it, and appreciating the kind feelings manifested towards me by the officers and men of this brigade,

I am, with regard and esteem for them and you,
Yours faithfully,
LOUIS G. YOUNG.

### Ex-President Fillmore on the War.

The Northern papers bring us the first expression of opinion on the war that we have seen from Millard Fillmore. At the opening of the great Central Fair, at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, he is reported to have spoken as follows:

Three years of civil war have desolated the fairest portion of our land; loaded the country with an enormous debt that the sweat of millions yet unborn must be taxed to pay; arrayed brother against brother and father against son in mortal conflict; deluged our country with fraternal blood; whitened our battle fields with the bones of the slain, and darkened the sky with the pall of mourning. Yet these appalling calamities—which as yet have touched our city more lightly than any other in the land—have imposed upon us new duties, which must be promptly met and generously discharged, and new burdens which must be patiently and cheerfully borne.

We cannot, in our humble capacity, control the events of this desolating war. We hear its thunders and mark the track of desolation, and we must meet the emergency as best we can, but never despair of the republic. It is no time now to inquire whether it might have been avoided. Let those who seek light on this subject read Washington's Farewell Address.—Nor is we now to criticise the conduct of those who control it, awarding praise here and bestowing censure there. The impartial historian will do this when the passion engendered by the strife have cooled, and partisan prejudice, petty jealousies, malignant envy, and intriguing, selfish ambition shall be laid in the dust, and its hoped, buried in oblivion. And much less are we called upon to predict when or how this war will end. Let those who seek light on the subject read Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address. But let us hope that an all wise and merciful Providence will incline the hearts of the people, North and South, to peace—to a lasting peace with a restored Union, cemented by fraternal affection, under our well-tried and glorious Constitution.

Nor is this the time or place to express an opinion as to the policy that should be pursued to reach so desirable an end. But one thing is clear, that much must be forgiven, if not forgotten, on both sides, before this Union can ever be restored; and, therefore, it is to be hoped that all unnecessary acts of cruelty, or wanton destruction of private property, or insult, or insolence in triumphing over a fallen foe should be avoided; for all such acts only fire the heart of our adversary with resentment and revenge, and thus protract the war, increase its horrors, and leave a sting which will render reunion more difficult, if not impossible. But it must be apparent to all that the first step toward bringing this war to a close is to conquer the rebel army.

Any negotiations for peace before this is done would prove abortive; and any professed clemency to those in arms who deny our power would be a mockery which would be treated with ridicule and contempt. But when we have conquered their armies, and disposed of their leaders, then let us show our magnanimity and generosity by winning back the deluded multitude who have been seduced or coerced into this rebellion, by extending to them every act of clemency and kindness in our power, and by restoring them to all their rights under the constitution. This I conceive to be Christian forgiveness and the best policy, and the only one which can ever restore the Union.

### Important Disclosure.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864.

*To the Editor of the Chronicle:*

In the New York Tribune of Monday, the 7th inst., there appeared the following article:

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

A written communication was sent to the Secretary of War on Saturday last by a former member of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of Antietam Gen. Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to Gen. McClellan, requesting an interview at his headquarters; that General McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines, and had a long interview with General Lee, who, among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac. The writer has been subpœnaed before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

I wish to correct many errors therein. 1. I am not a cousin of Gen. Robert Lee. 2. No interview *could* have taken place between the parties *during* the battle of Antietam at my house, as I live about ten miles from that place. 3. The interview took place three or four days afterwards, and was rather at the suggestion of a mutual friend than courted by either party. 4. At the time of the meeting Gen. McClellan was *alone*, and Gen. Lee *came through the lines of the U. States Army* under my escort, I having received a solemn pledge of personal safety from Gen. McClellan for us both. 6. The communication was not made by myself. The interview lasted some three hours, during a short part of which time I was present. F. W.

### An Impressive Scene—Bishop Meade and Gen. Lee.

It was a beautiful evening in the summer of 1863—The sky was cloudless. The sun was nearly setting.—Its bright, slanting rays passing through a curtained window, lightened up a room, in which the incident now about to be related was occurring. In a plain but spacious mansion had long lived, and was dying, the great and good Bishop Meade, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Virginia. Full of years and ripe with the good works of more than half a century, that good man was about changing time for eternity. His last battle was fought, victory was his, and he was now receiving his discharge from earth's battle fields forever. It was a sad but beautiful scene. A calm but holy serenity, lightened up his countenance. Friends were there and strangers too, to witness the death of the good and holy man, and as almost breathless they gazed upon the solemn scene, they felt that "the chamber where the good man meets his fate is [illegible] beyond the common walks of life, quite on the verge of Heaven."

His hour had come. With holy serenity, but feeble voice, he bade a last adieu to all, both friend and stranger, in his room, (except one), and gave to each his dying charge. The exception referred to was that great and good man, now at the head of our forces in Virginia, Gen. Robert Lee. He approached the bedside of the dying Bishop, and sank upon his knees.—He was weeping. Bishop Meade thus addressed him: "Gen. Lee, I am dying, and from this stand point of time, in sight of eternity, permit me to give you my last injunction.

"For a considerable period I thought this war an unjust one, and was for maintaining the Union. But when I saw Lincoln's proclamation, my eyes were opened, and I saw nothing remained to the South, but deepest degradation or war to the bitter end. Since that time I have done all in my power for the Confederate arms. But I can do no more. God calls and I go at his summons. Gen. Lee, you are engaged in a holy cause—the cause of liberty—the cause of unborn millions. I see it now as I have never seen it before. You are at the head of a mighty army, to which millions look with untold anxiety and hope. You are a Christian soldier. God thus far owns and blesses you in your efforts for the cause of the South. Trust in God, Gen. Lee, with all your heart," and placing his palsied hands on the General's head, he said: "I, in a voice never to be forgotten by the by-standers, *"you will never be overcome—you can never be overcome!"*

The dying man ceased to speak, and slowly removed his hands from Gen. Lee's head. He arose from his kneeling posture, his eyes swimming in tears. There were no dry eyes in that room. It was Jacob blessing his son—and as he ceased to speak he ceased to live—Bishop Meade lay there a corpse. Tell me not ye skeptics that it is enthusiasm, when I boldly assert that I firmly believe that by that act of Bishop Meade, Gen. Lee was rendered invincible. The dying blessings of that holy man will rest upon him throughout this war. Yankee millions may howl for his destruction, and all the blood hounds from Lincoln's kennel may be turned loose to hunt him down. Rivers of blood may be shed, and thousands of lives sacrificed; yea! all our fair sunny land may be made one vast Golgotha, but amidst all the carnage and blood, the crash and havoc of battle, Gen. Lee, as with a charmed life, will stand secure. No; Gen. Lee can "never be overcome," he can "never be conquered!"

S. S.

*Montgomery Advertiser.*

### Duties of Tax-Payers and Currency Holders in Order of Time.

Before April 1, 1864—Give in profits of 1863 on purchase and sale of merchandize, &c, and pay ten per cent. tax now due.

Corporations give in excess of profits for 1863 over 25 per cent., and pay 25 per cent. tax now due.

Fund 50s, 20s, and 10s, for four per cent. bonds.

Provide enough of such bonds to pay taxes due in 1864, and as many more as you please.

April 1, 1864—Register and pay taxes on sales and profits under act of 1863.

You can now exchange 50s, 20s, and 10s, for new issues.

Before June 1, 1864—give in property tax at value of property in 1860.

1. Value of land, negroes,* (unless bought since January 1, 1861—then give in price paid for them), plantation stock, mules, horses, cattle, and all live stock, plantation tools and provisions, and all property employed in agriculture.

Keep this separate from the other property, because it is to be paid in the tithe, or the value of the latter deducted from the tax.

2. Other property, viz: real estate not used in horticulture, furniture, books, provisions, utensils, cotton, tobacco, &c, &c. (But if cotton and tobacco, bought since January, 1862, value it at the price paid for it.)

3. Coin and bullion held in this country, Confederate bonds (not including the four per cent. bonds last authorized), bank bills, and other currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and except capital or notes, &c., employed in trade otherwise taxed), also, credits, notes, accounts, &c., bonds.

4. Money held abroad, at its market value in currency.

5. Joint stock, at market value in currency.

6. Plate, Jewelry, and watches (10 per cent tax) Merchandize is not given in nor taxed as property, the income being taxed.

June 1, 1864—Pay property tax on the foregoing—except on agricultural property; on this pay tithes from time to time—and the residue, when ascertained, in money.

Pay gold and silver coin tax, exchange, &c., *in kind.*

Before July 1, 1864, fund 50 bills.

July 1, 1864—Give in and pay sale or profit taxes, under act 1863; commerce payment of tithes, from time to time, as crops are gathered.

October 1, 1864—Sales and profit taxes again.

Continue to pay tithes.

January 1, 1865—Sales and profit taxes again.

Income tax for 1864 now due.

From income exclude house rent, servant hire, interest on notes, value of cattle and beef sold, and any other income derived from taxed property.

Salary for 1864.

Give in and pay extra profit tax levied by late act, for 1864.

Corporation tax on excess of profits are 25 per cent. Corporations pay no other income tax for 1864. The Stockholders pay the tax on the stock, as property, June 1, 1864.

March 1, 1865—Cotton and bacon tithes.

Pay residue of agricultural tax of 1864.

As the taxes due in 1864 are payable in 4 per cent. bonds, it is important to know which taxes are due this year. It is to be remarked that the tithes of corn are not so payable. What taxes are?

1. The whole property taxes of every sort (tithes excepted); the tax on gold and silver plate, jewelry, watches, &c.; the tax on joint stock.

Query.—Will the 4 per cent bonds pay the taxes on coin, exchange, credits, bonds and currency? We think not. They are to be paid in kind.

2. The extract profit tax of 10 per cent. on profits of 1863, is now due.

3. The registry and gross sales taxes for April, July and October.

But not the income, salary or professional taxes which are payable January 1st 1865.

We will now propose and answer a few of the most important or most perplexing questions connected with these acts:

1. When is the tax on agricultural property to be paid? By section 6—on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the whole property tax is to be paid. By section 1—from the tax on property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefor, provided that no credit shall be allowed beyond 5 per cent. We cannot think this language authorizes the construction which requires the planter to pay the 5 per cent. tax in advance, and have the values of the tithes refunded from time to time. The money tax is to be paid when ascertained. The tax is to be paid as soon after June 1st as practicable, "when it is ascertained what deduction" is to be made from the 5 per cent. tax for the value of the tithe. The other construction is not supported either by the nature of the thing or the language of the law. The law does not contemplate 'refunding' but "deduction"—not the advancement of more than is due, but the payment of a residue. And it would be a most inconvenient and rigorous rule to require men to raise money at a time of the year when planters certainly have nothing to sell, to be refunded by driblets in the fall.

The law would be alike inconvenient to tax payers and tax collectors.

Query.—Could a planter pay his estimated deficit, (viz: between the 5 per cent. tax and the aggregate value of tithes, supposing the latter insufficient), in advance in the 4 per cent. bonds, or at the close delivery—which for bacon and cotton, might be in 1865? Probably he could.

It is an important fact that the tithes will be valued in the new and reduced currency, and therefore not go so far as might be anticipated, judging from this year's valuation. Also, that the 4 per cent. bonds do not help the tithe.

2. Is the tax upon gold and silver coin, exchange, &c., to be paid *in kind?*—*i. e.* 5 per cent. of the gold itself, &c.

The language seems studiously to imply this: In other sections the word "value" is employed—in reference to gold and silver coin, &c., the word "amount"—upon the amount of gold 5 per cent—not of its value—it would seem—but of itself. A distinction made in the 3d section seems to favor this view—it being impossible to pay 5 per cent. of the actual corpus of money held abroad, the tax is levied upon "the value" of such money. The reason seems to support the construction. Why such discrimination between Foreign exchange on the one hand and money held abroad on the other—as would tax the latter twenty times as high as the former? None, evidently. They are both taxed alike, both in the same section and having like relations. The gold or exchange here is to be paid in gold or exchange. The gold *should* is to pay tax in Confederate money here or its same be—where exchange can be paid in kind. Since the foreign gold itself cannot be reached in kind, the 3d section of this act seems to have been drawn with a nice and exact reference to this distinction.

Query—Will four per cent. bonds pay these taxes on gold, silver, bullion, exchange, &c.?

No—Not if the foregoing view is correct.

The foregoing reasoning applies to credits, currency, &c.—the "amount" of which and not their value is taxed—these, too, are payable in kind. It will be a troublesome matter with some of them for they are not properly devisable—still the argument seems decisive.

3. If the government prefers that Treasury notes should be funded rather than pay the tax of 4 per cent.—could not the mechanical difficulty of printing a limited time be overcome readily enough; could not the department issue notes after the manner of the Express companies, for packages stated and said to contain so much, to be afterwards opened and counted at leisure. If there be a decided preference for funding as the interest of the government, the mechanical difficulty would seem a pitiful obstacle.

Some other views of the general system of certain matters of detail will be presented in another article.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company, held on the 16th at Augusta, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

L. Cohn, President.

DIRECTORS:

George T. Jackson, J. H. Taylor, Alfred Baker, Augusta, Ga.

Dr. M. B. Taylor, J. J. Blackwood, A. Weill, Charlotte, N. C.

The Mobile Register says: It has been ascertained that seventeen men were buried on an island in the Sound from one of the Yankee vessels engaged in the bombardment of Fort Powell. A considerable number of wounded of course go to make up the compliment of casualties. How other vessels fared is not known. Against all this the Yankees have the offset of one man killed in the fort.

### From Mobile.

The Advertiser of the 6th inst., says:

No little interest is taken in the futile operations of the Yankee fleet off this port by our citizens, that they had nearly forgotten that we are in a state of siege. At home, news of interest from other quarters is much more eagerly sought after than information of the operations of the enemy at our gates. By military request we forbear from giving the range of the enemy's shells. Of the few thousands which he has thrown during the week not one has injured a defender, and thus far the works have been impervious. In fact, the boys at Fort Powell rather like the post, since the hordes of delicate viands which they are daily made the recipients of from the ladies of this city fully repay them for their isolation and exposure to the thus puerile efforts of Farragut's fleet. The enemy have made no serious attempt to land, as yet.

CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UND

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.


PRICES.—For our virtues no doubt—it can't be for our sins—for we are very virtuous people, we are compelled to pay higher prices here, on an average, than the population of any other city or town in the Confederacy, or out of it. Gold comes down in Richmond, goods fall elsewhere, provisions decline in Augusta, as we learn from the papers there. With us the cry is upward and onward—the motto is *excelsior!* We said some time ago that we were an enterprising people here and hereabouts, and we *are*,—very enterprising. People who have anything to sell here ask higher than people anywhere else, and people who have to buy anything have to pay higher.

The Augusta *Chronicle* quotes beef at $1,40 to $2 per pound, and the market well supplied. Pork the same. Corn $13 per bushel. Corn meal $14 to $15 per bushel, and other things in proportion—for instance, eggs, $2 to $2,25 per dozen; Irish potatoes, $12 to $15 per bushel; sugar, $6 to $7 per pound; calicoes, $5 to $7 per yard. Our people know something of prices here. Let them compare them with these. Nay, we know that prices in the besieged, bombarded city of Charleston, in the refugee-overrun city of Columbia, in the devastated Valley of Virginia—anywhere on earth, in fact, are lower than they are here. We are a patient and a long-suffering, yea, a *much* suffering people, but patience is about "played out." It has ceased to be a virtue. Is it not time to look around for some kind of remedy in a fair way?

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There is very little army news from any quarter, but the dreadful note of preparation goes on upon all sides, foreshadowing an early opening of the most active and important campaign of the war.

All that we can hear, verbally or otherwise, gives us the cheering assurance that our armies are in better condition than ever before—their ranks recruited, their discipline perfected, their spirits magnificent, and their health unexampled.

There are all sorts of rumours and speculations in reference to anticipated changes of front both on our side and on the side of the enemy. Many of these are mere speculations, and therefore not worth mentioning. If any of them are more, or we have good reason to believe that they are more, then the more reason still why we *should* not refer to them. It is evident, however, that within a few weeks—say three or four—the curtain will begin to rise, and the grand drama of the campaign will open. God send it to be the last act and to close with a favourable denouement!

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—We are pleased to learn that several handsome additions have been made to this list, and hope this will go forward. It is to do good *permanently*, and for the time-being it cheers our soldiers to know that those who are in civil walks are "devising liberal things" for them and for their families.

DR. DEMS informs us that the list still continues at the *Bank of Wilmington*. All who have not paid will please attend to it, so that the whole amount may be funded before 1st of April.

The following copy of an address by GOVERNOR ALLEN of Louisiana to the Citizens of New Orleans, has been handed to us by a friend, Mr. JOSHUA JACKSON, an exile from New Orleans. It is issued in the form of a circular, and so far as we know, has not before appeared in the papers. We trust that its tone of cheerfulness and determination may bring hope and courage to the down-trodden and much enduring people of the Crescent City, and that the time may soon come when then they shall indeed "welcome back to New Orleans the sons and daughters of the South:"

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, LA.
Jan. 30th, 1864.

*To the Citizens of New Orleans:*

I greet you as the Governor of Louisiana. Your trials and your troubles are well known, and your patriotic conduct fully appreciated by the Executive of your State. Do not be despondent. Do not despair; but rather let the fires of patriotism burn brightly at every fireside, for in a few short months you shall be free. You have been despoiled and robbed, and even insulted. Every indignity that a brutal, unprincipled and vindictive foe could invent, has been heaped upon you. Bear your persecutions as did you fathers before you, and nerve your hearts for the coming hour. Our people are flocking to the army in every direction, and when the spring campaign opens, half a million of gallant Confederate soldiers will strike for liberty and independence. Citizens of New Orleans! Be true to yourselves, and your State will be true to you. Spurn all propositions for compromises of any kind—spit upon the insulting proposal for a restored State Government. Keep your own counsels—do your duty and bide your time—you shall be free. The hell-hounds tyrants who ride over you now—who daily insult you without pretence, and rob you without shame—these accursed villains—this crew of thieves and murderers, will yet receive their reward. Ladies of New Orleans, God Almighty bless you and sustain you in all your trials—may Heaven guard you and protect you—"When the spring time comes, gentle ladies," you will see the "grey coats" again, and then you shall welcome back to New Orleans the sons and daughters of Louisiana. You are the treasure of earth. Oh! be not weary in well doing!—cheer up the despondent. Be kind to our prisoners who are languishing in the wretched cells of the enemy. You will receive the undying gratitude of your country, and in Heaven above will be crowned among the angels of the living God.

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Gov. State of Louisiana.

CORRECTION.—The following telegraphic item in Thursday's *Journal* puzzled us, as no doubt it puzzled our readers:—"DALTON, March 16th, 1864.—General POLK had a grand drill of his corps to day." It should have been General HOOD. We thought it strange that General POLK should be at Dalton, or if so, that the fact should be published. Yet so it was in the despatch as sent to us from the office.

### Fire Last Night.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, a fire broke out in wooden building on Seventh street, between Market and Dock Street, occupied as a Wheelwright Shop by SAM HOOPER, a free negro. The Wheelwright Shop, with an adjoining Blacksmith Shop, and some small outhouses were destroyed. We have no estimate of the amount of loss. The buildings destroyed were, we should think, of very little value.—*Daily Journal*, 18th.

OPPOSITION.—Some "destructive" influence, we suppose, started quite a fire just at the time for the assembling of the meeting last night, at the Court House.—The bell that ought to have rung the call for the meeting sounded the alarm for the fire. The crowd that was bound for the Court House was diverted by the glare of the conflagration, so that the organization of the meeting did not take place until considerably after the hour appointed, and the attendance was less full than it would otherwise have been. The feeling of the meeting, however, was in unison with that of the community, and the action of the meeting no doubt represents truly the sentiment of the people of the county, irrespective of former differences. Where there is a marked unison of feeling, there can be little or no political excitement, and without the stimulus of excitement or novelty, public meetings are seldom largely attended. People are satisfied with what is done, without exerting themselves to give their personal attendance.—*Daily Journal*, 18th.

The Petersburg *Express* gives a list of the Confederate officers who reached Richmond on Tuesday from the North. Among them are the following from Carolina: Col. LEVENTHORPE, 11th Regt. N. C. T.; Lieut. Col. EDWARD CANTWELL, —— N. C. Cavalry; Major A. D. CREEDUP, 47th Regt. N. C. T.; Captain A. S. CLOUD, 16th Regt. N. C. T.; First Lieut. R. KEOUGH, 66th Regt. N. C. T.; L. J. BRADY, a citizen of North Carolina.

We are pleased to hear of the return of any officers or soldiers from captivity, and especially where, as in the cases of Cols. LEVENTHORPE and CANTWELL, we have enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with the parties. The return of all will be hailed by many friends.

SNOW.—As we supposed, snow fell this week to the Northward of us and perhaps in the interior. A letter from Kinston, dated on the 16th, says that snow fell the night before, to the depth of two inches.

### Liverpool Prices.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a mercantile house here for copies of private letters and circulars from Liverpool, giving the ruling rates of cotton, tobacco, and naval stores at that place on the 1st and 12th of February, 1864.

A letter of the 12th says:

Cotton is steady. Middling American being now quoted at about 27d. per pound. This article seems to hold out the best prospects of profit to blockade runners.

Naval Stores are steady. Spirits Turpentine in barrels 80 shillings per cwt. Rosin 26 shillings to 36 shillings for fine pale.

Estimated stock of Cotton in Liverpool:

| | FEB. 12TH, 1864 | FEB. 12TH, 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| American—bales | 50 460 | 65 480 |
| Other | 265.220 | 328 610 |
| | 315 680 | 394 090 |

TOBACCO QUOTATIONS, FEBRUARY:

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia Leaf, manufacturing | 24d |
| Virginia Stemmed | 24d |
| Western Leaf | 5d. a 12d. and 13d. |
| " Stemmed | 11d. a 16d. |
| Maryland and others | 5d a 9d. |
| Cavendish | 10d a 1s 6d. and 2s. |
| Negrohead | 1s. 6d. a 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. |

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, March 17th, 1864.

Pursuant to public notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County assembled at the Court House on this, Thursday evening, March 17th, 1864, to consult together in reference to the condition of public affairs in the Confederacy at large, and in the State of North Carolina in particular.

On motion, JOHN D. POWERS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and THOS. H. HARDIN requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chair the objects of the meeting were explained by Col. E. D. HALL, in a few pertinent remarks.

On further motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. JAS. FULTON and J. W. THOMPSON, and Dr. HANSON F. MURPHY was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee after having retired for consultation reported through its chairman, Mr. FULTON, the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consultation upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; AND WHEREAS, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate States in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence. Be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we a portion of the people of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the justness of our cause, and relying upon the aid and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby renew our vows of fidelity to our country, pledging to it all that we have and all that we are.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, who have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader; who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were necessary) by their voluntary re-enlistment for the war.

*Resolved*, That it is the solemn duty of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy to feel that it is in their power to support the army and sustain the Government in this trying crisis of our fate.

*Resolved*, That to do this not only should means be freely furnished to the government, and supplies forwarded to the soldiers, but ample provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have left their homes to confront the public enemy in the field.

*Resolved*, That all our energies and abilities are required to meet and repel the advances of the invading foe, and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or political squabbles. That we deprecate and condemn all partizan agitation, whether its ostensible object is the raising of a State convention for purposes which *may* be treasonable, and are at least doubtful, or the getting up of factious opposition to the Confederate administration, or to the acts of the Confederate Congress.

*Resolved*, That while we frankly acknowledge that neither the Confederate Executive nor Congress are perfect, we feel have the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of President DAVIS, and the loyalty and patriotism of Congress, and will give to the administration of the one a cordial support, and to the acts of the other a fair trial and cheerful obedience.

*Resolved*, That we have no sympathy with the political agitators and demagogues who have been but too successful in promoting dissensions in our State and in endeavouring to deceive our people and alienate their affections from their own cause and the cause of the whole south.—That such agitators, whether figuring in so-called "peace meetings," or otherwise fomenting discontent and inducing desertion, have many grave offences to answer for, and are wholly unworthy the support of a people jealous of their rights and intolerant of the least suspicion of treason.

*Resolved*, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year, by the re-election of Governor VANCE without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination; and being willing, for the sake of union, among citizens to waive, for the present, at least, all former differences and long to roll previous divisions.

*Resolved*, That for these reasons we still desire the re-election of Governor VANCE, while the course of his present competitor, Mr. HOLDEN, is the open and embodiment of political disaffection in the State seems to us to preclude him from receiving the support of any true friend of the South or of the State.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion the loyal Southern people of the state should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in place or power are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitator—no covert advocates of re-construction or a peace on any terms should receive their support under any circumstance.

Mr. W. HALL, Esq. moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions and supported his motion briefly but with much force and effect. The motion being put by the chair, was passed unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the Secretary directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Wilmington Daily Journal with a request that they be published, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Christian, and the Raleigh Confederate be requested to copy,

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. POWERS, Chairman.
THOMAS H. HARDIN, Secretary.

### A Racy Sketch.

A few days since, some roguish boys, in a town not a thousand miles from the capitol of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N——, or as he was generally called, "Joe," to attend Sunday School.

Joe was an overgrown, half witted, profane lad, and the boys anticipated considerable fun—but the various questions propounded to him were so readily and correctly answered that no one could for a moment suppose that he was not versed in theological lore.

Joe was duly ushered in and placed on a settee in front of one on which his friends were seated, and recitation commenced

The teacher first questioned the class on their regular lessons and afterwards turned towards Joe.

"My friend, who made the world that we inhabit?"

"Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world that we inhabit?"

Just as he was probably about to answer the question, one of the boys seated behind him inserted a pin into his (Joe's) pants about nine inches below the ornamental buttons on his coat.

"God Almighty," answered Joe, in an elevated tone, at the same time rising to his feet.

"That is correct" replied the teacher, "but it is not necessary that you should rise in answering; a sitting posture is just as well."

Joe was seated and the catechism proceeded.

"Who died to save the world?"

The pin was again inserted.

"Jesus Christ!" in a louder tone than before, again rising to his feet.

"That is correct, but do not manifest so much feeling; do be a little more reserved in your manners, said the teacher, in an expostulating tone of voice.

After Joe had carried down the examination went on.

"What will be the doom of all wicked men?" was the subject now up for consideration, and as the pin was again "stuck in," Joe thundered out, a still higher elevation in his body.

"Hell and damnation!"

"My young friend, you give the answers to all the questions, but while you are here we wish you to be more mild in your words. Do, if you can, restrain your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope to your feelings."

PALMERSTON DIVORCE CASE.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The Palmerston Divorce Case has received its quietus, the plaintiff having withdrawn from the further prosecution of his suit, and in such a manner that Lord Palmerston is technically relieved from all responsibility. The affair has been a curious one. The plaintiff alleges that he has been "settled with," but avers that no compromise has been made with Lord Palmerston, and that, although he has been induced to abandon the prosecution, from motives satisfactory to himself he could and would have proved all his allegations if he had gone on. Of course the natural inference is, that somebody has paid his costs and given a satisfactory compensation for his injured honor, and, although the complaisant judge declared that Lord Palmerston left the court without an imputation upon his character, there are very few people in London who do not believe that his lordship's money has been the means of his escape from at least a very unpleasant campaign in Court.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM ADOPTED BY CONGRESS.

The general idea of the scheme is to reduce the currency and keep it within bounds, on the one hand, and at the same time provide for large necessary government expenditures by a system of combined taxation and funding.

To accomplish these ends, taxation is heavy and funding compulsory, to a large extent, and not a little fusion used when it is not actually compulsory. Upon that large portion of circulation composed of $100 bills, the force is absolute. These are taxed 33⅓ per cent on 1st April, and 10 per cent per month afterwards until funded. The original tax of 33⅓ per cent., however, exhausts the compulsion used as regards bills of less denominations. For, although a tax of 100 per cent. is imposed January, 1, 1865, the bills meanwhile are exchangeable for the new issue, without further loss by taxation. The only effect of the exchange, therefore, is to ensure the reaching of all the old bills by the tax, and also public convenience in using bills whose face shall correctly represent their value.

Not only is taxation used, but another equally stringent force is applied in the refusal to receive bills for public dues.

The 7.30 notes are, by the latter means, retired from circulation.

The new bonds issued to absorb currency, might themselves become part of circulation. To prevent this they are issued, not as coupon bonds, payable to bearer, but as *registered bonds*, not negotiable by delivery, but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury Department.

The call certificates are dealt with, as the currency which they would supplant.

Such are the stringent means adopted for retiring and reducing the circulation.

To keep it down, as well as bring it down, it is provided that all laws authorizing the issue of treasury notes are repealed. Only notes issued in exchange for those previously outstanding can be issued at all. And, by the terms of the Funding Act, only two dollars of new can be issued for three dollars of old bills.

The aggregate of new currency, when all issued, cannot, therefore, exceed two thirds of the volume of the old currency—considering only the non interest-bearing notes as such.

This currency by being turned over and over, is to support the government. There is, doubtless, more than enough for the purpose, if it can be brought back and reissued. Its use to return to the government by taxation and loans, and be reissued from time to time. Taxes paid in kind bring back none into the treasury, but these require none to be paid out. Taxes paid in currency furnish the government with currency for reissue. Such is the scheme—to issue no new notes, but make the substitutes for old ones suffice.

The provision made for loans consists in the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 6 per cent untaxed bonds, with a specific pledge for their redemption, and their coupons receivable in payment of export and import duties. Unfortunately, the blockade, for the time being, prevents any particular demand for the coupons. Yet the bonds are highly privileged and valuable.

The resources of the government, therefore, will be: 1. The issue of $2 of new notes for $3 of old notes exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds. 2 Notes received in payment of taxes. 3 Notes left to government on the new 6 per cent. bonds.

The notes exchanged for the new issue will not form part of government resources, as the new notes will be returned to holders in exchange for the old.

Notes received in payment of taxes for the year 1864 will be few, and no large government resources much; for taxes will be paid in the 4 per cent. bonds, except such as are paid in kind.

Therefore, government will be dependent, first, on two thirds of the amount funded; second, on loans, and third on the taxes.

We have no accurate means of knowing what amounts of the various denominations have been issued. Again, it is all conjectural what amount will be funded of bills not forced in by downright necessity. We will suppose a case, however:

Suppose currency to stand thus in March, 1864—

| | |
|---|---|
| $100 bills | 200,000,000 |
| 50s, 20s, 10s | 400,000 000 |
| 5s | 95.000 000 |
| Under 5s | 5 000,000 |
| Total non-interest bearing | 700 000,000 |
| 7,30 | 125,000,000 |
| Tot l currency | 825.000 000 |

Of the foregoing, the 7.30s are withdrawn from circulation from the date of the passage of the act, leaving seven hundred millions of non-interest bearing notes.

We may safely consider that all the $100 bills, (save some stray bills by accident,) will be withdrawn. Also that enough bills will be converted into four per cent. bonds to pay the twenty taxes of 1864. Many of the 100s will be used, however, in purchasing bonds for tax purposes; so that of 50s, 20s and 10s there will be fewer withdrawn for that purpose. Again: There may be some of the money funded rather than pay the 33⅓ per cent. tax. Suppose the funding to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| $100 bills | 200 000 000 |
| 50s, 20s, 10s converted into 4 per cents, | 50 000 000 |
| Do. to avoid 33⅓ per cent. tax, | 50,000 000 |
| 5s to avoid 33⅓ tax | 25 000,000 |
| Total withdrawn from circulation, | 325 000 000 |
| Leaving subject to tax of 33⅓ | 375 000 000 |
| Original circulation, | 700,000,000 |

The treasury, in exchange for these $375,000 000, will issue $250 000 000 of the new notes, paying them to holders of the old notes.

It will have no reason to use the right to issue two thirds of the amount withdrawn from circulation—say $216,000,000.

And also the tax, (over the little tax) paid in 1864, in money.

And for all other expenses, it would depend on loans derived from the six per cent. bonds, and the agreements of contractors to accept six per cent certificates.

It would be an interesting problem to endeavor to ascertain the probable amount of the currency outstanding at several dates through the year 1864—say 1st of April, May, June, July, October, and January 1, 1865.

It will touch bottom April 1, when only $5 bills, at $100,000 000, together with the old currency not funded—passing at the ratio of 2 or 3—say $150,000,000 more, will constitute currency. However, the issue of new notes in exchange for the old will then be very rapid. By June 1, the new notes will largely have taken the place of the old, making circulation, say $300,000 000; but here a reduction will be made by taxation. Woe be to him who has not provided four per cent. bonds to pay taxes with, for currency will be scarce—relatively, and taxes then based on the supposition it is superabundant. It will be hard to get money in May.

In July, the $5 will have disappeared largely. People will then act more advisedly on the decision of the question whether it is wiser to fund or to pay the 33⅓ per cent. tax. Soon two-thirds of the $5s issued will reappear in new currency.

We may expect very little funding, however, after the dates fixed for the 33⅓ tax. The election will have been made before that time, and, if not taken at par, the bonds will hardly be taken at what is virtually 50 per cent. premium—*i. e.*, 150 of old currency for $100 bond.

In October and the fall, the tithes will be coming in. In January, 1865, a large batch of taxes fall due.

The fluctuations of currency, perhaps, will not be altogether so great as might, at first sight, be supposed. The greatest abundance of currency would be outstanding at the time contracts due at the close of the year were to be discharged, perhaps the best time for enlargement.

The foregoing gives a general view of the currency scheme actually adopted. It is ingenious and has numerous good points. It is to be remarked, however, that the effect upon existing obligations (contracted before the act, to be discharged after April 1, 1864, or even before,) is disastrous to the debtor—say, for example, upon rents, hire and the like contracts.

As an illustration of its effects upon society, it may be observed that it has rendered necessary an extra session of the Georgia Legislature, to adapt taxation to the new state of the currency. Similar influence must it exert on the manifold engagements of all classes of men with each other.

The tax falls with undue severity upon holders of joint stock of every sort. Doubtless Congress aimed this tax at speculators; but the blow glances and strikes with terrible severity upon a most innocent and defenceless class of society. What proportion of stocks is held by speculators? Very little, as compared with that which has got changed hands since the war began, but is now, as it was then, the investment of prudent men left to their widows and orphans as a means of livelihood.

Its effect upon many cannot be characterized in any other way than as *monstrous*. A man happens to hold stock as trustee or agent for several females—we know instances where one of these females, whose income is principally derived from stock, received last year $324 for her stock; this year the tax upon it is $675 actually bringing her largely in debt. In another case, last year's income was $348, and the tax upon it this year $725. In yet another the income was $1,512 and the tax will be $2 310. All these parties held their stock at the beginning of the war, and their only crime was in not speculating in it. We know another man, of large means, who has invested liberally in Confederate bonds, and whose tax on stocks will exceed the income derived from them last year by $10,000.

Be it remembered, also, that banks (which means the stockholders of banks) and railroads have invested in Confederate bonds more largely than any other persons, natural or artificial, and the discrimination appears yet more ungracious.

At present valuation the tax on many stocks greatly exceeds the entire income derived from them—requiring actual sale of part to pay the *excess of tax over dividends*. When we consider that much of the stock is held by females, widows, orphans, charities, unrepresented people, and helpless, without votes or the right to sit in legislative assemblies, and, therefore, the peculiar objects of the care of every just State, we must express our amazement at this feature of the tax bill—whether the result of indifference to their rights or ignorance of them.

The income from railroad and bank stocks has advanced nominally, on an average, about two-fold to three-fold, by mere virtue of depreciation. The products of agriculture sell, on average, from six to ten-fold old prices.

The disparity between the support derived from them is yet greater. For the agriculturist gets the necessaries of life from his farm, but board has advanced eight or ten fold, and clothing twenty-fold, while dividends have advanced one-fourth or one-eighth as much, railroads especially are going to wreck rapidly.

One other feature of hardship is in the provision fixing the valuation of land, negroes, cotton and tobacco, at the prices paid for them—a hard case on very many purchasers.

Another is in the tax on profits.

The profits made in 1863 were mostly nominal—the mere expression of the depreciation of the currency.—Cotton was worth January 1st, 1863, 15 to 20 cents; December 31st, 1863, worth 75 or 80 cents. Other articles kept pace with it in great measure. The purchaser who bought in January at 18 cents, and sold in December at 36, would have nominally gained 100 per cent., and actually lost in depreciated currency about 200—or in actual values about one-half his investment.

These inequalities are by no means essential to the scheme. They are blemishes and incumbrances, which, if they were necessary, *ought to have defeated it*. But the proper policy was, if it was designed to put a heavier tax on speculators, to reach them by some direct means, and not by such a scatter shot as injured all bystanders, innocent alike of blame and of good luck.

It might be a matter of some interest to speculate upon the relative value of: 1st. The new currency, as sealed two for three. 2 The new 4 per cent. bonds, untaxed this year, and with tax paying privilege. 3. The new 6 per cent. bonds—untaxable, and receivable for import and export taxes. 4. The 7 30 notes; and 5, The old 8 per cent. bonds. The last two subject to the 5 per cent. tax—as well as ordinary rates, bonds, &c.

For some time scarcity of money will well nigh lock up commerce. But prices will more rapidly adjust themselves to the change than in the beginning of the revolution. Probably the two-thirds of currency left will buy *more* than the whole.

Inequality of burdens in taxation is no necessary part of the congressional scheme. It is to be hoped that the approaching Congress will promptly rectify one or two features of flagrant injustice. Aside from these the tax bill has numerous points of merit. The country has been clamoring for taxation. It has it now. None too high, however, were it only equal.—Remove the sharp and fretting edges which wear against certain interests unfairly. Make the scale uniform—do not whip stockholders with scorpions while aiming at speculators—and the country will bear with fortitude, though not without groans, the burdens of war taxation—convinced of the necessity and willing to pay the price of liberty.

### THE RECEPTION OF THE RETURNED PRISONERS—SPEACH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th says:

We were unable yesterday, for want of space, to present the speeches with which our returned prisoners were welcomed on their arrival in this city on Tuesday. We give the details to-day.

When the large crowd of returned soldiers and citizens had reached the Capital Square, a halt was made at the Washington Monument. President Davis then made his appearance among the returned soldiers, and was received by them with rapturous cheers and waving of hats. In response to the general wish the President took a position on the Washington Monument and addressed the returned soldiers, who crowded around him with eager desire to hear what he had to say:

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH.

The President says:

Friends and fellow-soldiers: I welcome you to your native land.

When I have heard of the sufferings you have endured, and the indignities to which you have been subjected while helpless prisoners of cruel captors, my heart has yearned for you with a father's deep sympathy and affectionate solicitude; it has burned with indignation at your wrongs; but it has also pulsated with an unspeakable pride and exultation at the fortitude you have evinced under the severest trials, the integrity you have preserved amid the most insidious temptations, and the calm trust you have never ceased to repose in the righteousness of your country's cause. (Cheers.)

A color-bearer among you, when captured, secreted his battle flag in his bosom, and possessed it through a long captivity, until the proud moment arrived when standing on the deck of a Confederate vessel, he gave its folds, amid the cheers of his comrades, once more to the light of his native skies. (Applause.) With a no less jealous care, through the long weary months of a vile imprisonment, you have kept entwined around your heart of hearts an unfading love of that sacred emblem, and your faithful guardianship earns for you the admiration of your Government, and is hailed by the plaudits of your grateful countrymen.

You have passed through many bitter trials. You know there are many more in store for you. You have followed that flag with unfaltering steps, on many a bloody field. You will follow it again with no less enthusiasm, as each day makes it more precious, and sheds a new radiance on its bright folds. To the spirit that has carried you forward to so many heights of victory in the past, will be added the inspiration of new wrongs and outrages, that will strengthen your arms and nerve your hearts to a resistance that nothing can overcome in the future. Your brother soldiers have awaited your coming with painful anxiety. They will welcome you with open arms. You will tell them, by the camp fires, of the horrors of your long captivity. You will contrast your sufferings with the generosity with which their prisoners have been treated at our hands, and, though you have felt, many times, this broad distinction, you responded to the sentiment of your comrades at home, that we must never forget what is due ourselves as a civilized people, though the enemy have nothing to claim. Your words will excite them to an unconquerable determination. They will arouse you to the highest pitch of martial enthusiasm by accounts of their glorious deeds in your absence. Together you will be stimulated to renewed exertion until you plant our banner on the heights of Southern Independence and deck it with the rich fruits and fragrant flowers of an enduring peace. (Applause.)

You will find your families suffering less than you have been led to suppose. You will find much of our territory devastated, but the people still true to the spirit of '76. (Applause.) You will find the old State of Virginia, baring her bosom to the storm, with lion-heart and eagle-eye, defiant as ever. So long as she has a crust you will share her hospitality. (Cheers) After a short respite you will be called again to the front. I know you will come. (Applause.)

May God bless you all.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect, working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured it they follow these directions.


# TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### ALL QUIET IN FRONT OF GEN. LEE.

ORANGE C. H., March 18th, 18'4.

All quiet in front to-day. The enemy still hold the old picket limits. The roads are in good condition.—Weather pleasant.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 18th, 1863.

Nothing of interest has transpired here for two or three days. A gentleman recently returned from the North states that it is understood there that the bulk of gold in the Yankee Treasury was not long since sold to keep down the premium. The object of the bill lately passed by the Senate was to legalize the act.

At auction to-day Confederate Bonds, long dates, sold at prices obtained at last sale. Stocks were generally lower. Gold opened at a half advance, but closed at a half decline.

The flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow.

### FROM TUNNELL HILL.—ALL QUIET.

DALTON, GA., March 18, 1864.

All remains quiet beyond Tunnell Hill, and appearances are unfavorable for an engagement at an early day.

Division drills are still the order of the day.

An interesting revival is going on in the various Churches.

From the National Intelligencer.

### "Discretion and Leniency."

The following is a copy of a handbill, prefaced with a spreadeagle and printed in displayed typography, which has been sent to us by a citizen of Talbot County, Maryland. It will be seen that it propounds a rule of conduct according to which "discretion and leniency" will be graciously exercised by the military toward a portion of the people of Maryland. In a government of laws such a style of language would be impossible and inconceivable, but in a government of men it is a natural and familar dialect, though something very alien to the ancient and traditional habits of the American people.

If such proclamations are allowed to be issued in this country, it is evident that Congress cannot too soon propose to the States to amend the Constitution in the words suggested by Mr. Sumner: "Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and of each State or Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as his slave."

"TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.—All persons owning able-bodied male slaves are requested to report them to these headquarters, and all persons complying with this order will, on presenting them, receive a receipt and descriptive list in duplicate, on which document they will receive pay from the General Government. None but young and sound men are of service to the Government, and none but this class will be accepted. Discretion and leniency will be used towards all persons who comply with this order; and any information will readily be given by applying to

Lieut. J. C. VANDERHOCF,
"U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer,
"Talbot County, Md.

"Easton, December 26, 1863."

### Queen Victoria.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer indulges in the following complaint of Queen Victoria's "excessiveness of grief:"

The Queen has been recently making a fresh display of her weaknesses, either real or affected. It had been for some time understood that her Majesty would open the session in person, and no contradiction of the general belief (a belief founded on at least semi official announcements in the usual Government organs having appeared down to the latest moment, the neighborhood of the Parliament Houses, and the usual route of the royal procession were thronged with anxious spectators, many of whom waited for hours in the hope of getting a glimpse of the sovereign, whose face even has not been seen by a thousand people in England during the last twenty six months. The country has been given to understand that this was the day which the Queen had fixed upon for her formal re-entrance into public life, and it had also been officially heralded abroad that she would personally hold all the levees and drawing rooms of the season.

Her patriotic and enthusiastic subjects, however, had all their labor, and submitted to all their inconveniences to no purpose. The Queen did not make her appearance, and the evening papers contained a paragraph to the effect that the Prince and Princess of Wales would hold the levees and drawing rooms, as her Majesty is "still unequal to the performance of State ceremonies, and her Majesty's physicians have declared that any such exertion would be prejudicial to her Majesty's health.

Not equal to the task of State ceremonies! Why, bless me, she is known to eat like a trooper and drink her stout like any English matron in the land. At this moment she will outweigh and outwalk nine-tenths of the American ladies who never had an ailment, moral or mental. The fact is, it is her whim, and the people have indulged her in it so long that she seems to fancy their patience inexhaustible. Possibly she may, ere long, find out her mistake, for there has been a general grumbling for the last two days that portends no good to her royal person. It is certain, however, that the Queen can exert herself when she is disposed, and that she has done so on a very recent occasion is no secret, although the endeavor to keep it so led to one rather amusing occurrence.

### JOKES AND STORIES OF LINCOLN.

The New York Evening Post publishes the first electioneering document of the season, in the shape of a collection of "racy little jokes and stories," by Abe Lincoln:

#### PRESIDENTIAL PUNS.

Mr. Lincoln, in his happier moments, is not always reminded of a "little story," but often indulges in a veritable joke. One of the latest reported in his remark when he found himself attacked by the varioloid. He had recently been very much worried by people seeking favors. "Well," said he, when the contagious disease was coming on him, "I've got something now that I can give to everybody." About the time when there was considerable grumbling as to the delay in forwarding to the troops the money due them, a Western paymaster, in full major's attire, was one day introduced at public reception. "Being here, Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I thought I'd call and pay my respects." From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, 'I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

It is told by a general correspondent, who is probably "reliable," that Mr. Lincoln was walking up Pennsylvania avenue the other day, relating a "little story" to Secretary Seward, when the latter called his attention to a new sign bearing the name of "T. R. Strong." "Ha!" says old Abe, his countenance lighting up with a peculiar smile, "T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger." Seward smiled, but made no reply. We don't know how he could reply after so atrocious a thing as that.

#### A STORY CONCERNING A SECOND TERM.

A gentleman, it is said, some time ago hinted to the President that it was deemed quite settled that he would accept a re-nomination for his present office, whereupon Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story of Jesse Dubois, out in Illinois. Jesse, State Auditor, had charge of the State House at Springfield. An itinerant preacher came along and asked the use of it for a lecture.

"On what subject?" asked Jesse.

"On the second coming of our Saviour," answered the long-faced Millerite.

"O bosh," retorted Uncle Jesse, testily, "I guess if our Saviour had ever been to Springfield, and had got away with his life, he'd be too smart to think of coming back again."

This, Mr. Lincoln said, was very much the case about the succession.

As a further elucidation of Mr. Lincoln's estimate of Presidential honors, a story is told of how a supplicant for office of more than ordinary pretentions called upon him, and, presuming on the activity he had shown in behalf of the Republican ticket, asserted, as a reason why the office should be given to him, that he had made Mr. Lincoln President.

"You made me President, did you," said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye.

"I think I did," said the applicant.

"Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," replied the President, and closed the discussion

#### CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT PERSONALLY.

Some one was smoking in the presence of the President, and complimented him on having no vices, neither drinking nor smoking. "That is a doubtless compliment," answered the President. "I recollect being once outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting beside me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices He said nothing, smoking for some time, and then granted out, "It's my experience the folks who have no vices have plagued few virtues."

The President is rather vain of his height, but one day, a young man called on him who was certainly three inches taller than the former; he was like the mathematical defidition of the straight line—length without breadth. "Really," said Mr. Lincoln, "I must look up to you: if you ever get into a deep place you ought to be able to wade out." That reminds us of the story told of Mr. Lincoln somewhere when a crowd called him out. He came out with his wife on the balcony (who is somewhat below medium height) and made the following "brief remarks."—"Here I am, and here is Mrs. Lincoln. That's the long and short of it."

#### A REBUKE TO PEOPLE ASKING TRIVIAL FAVORS.

A Virginia farmer, not over patriotic, probably, importuned the President to use his influence to have a claim for damage done to his farm by soldiers considered immediately. "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I considered individual cases, I should find enough for twenty Presidents!" "But," said the persevering sufferer, "couldn't you just give me a line to Colonel —— about it, just one line?" "Ha, ha, ha!" responded Old Abe, "you remind me of old Jock Chase, out in Illinois." At this time the crowd huddled forward to listen. "You see, Jock—I knew him like a brother—used to be a lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober, and the best raftsman on the river.—It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago, to take the logs over the rapids; but he was skilful with a raft, and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamboat was put on, and Jock—he's dead now, poor fellow—was made a captain of her. He always used to take the wheel going through the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jock's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat tail and hailed him with, "Say Mister Captain' I wish you'd just stop your boat a minute—I've lost my apple overboard!"

#### CONCERNING CONGRESSMEN.